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No. 2342.

DECEMBER 13, 1924.

Vol. CI.



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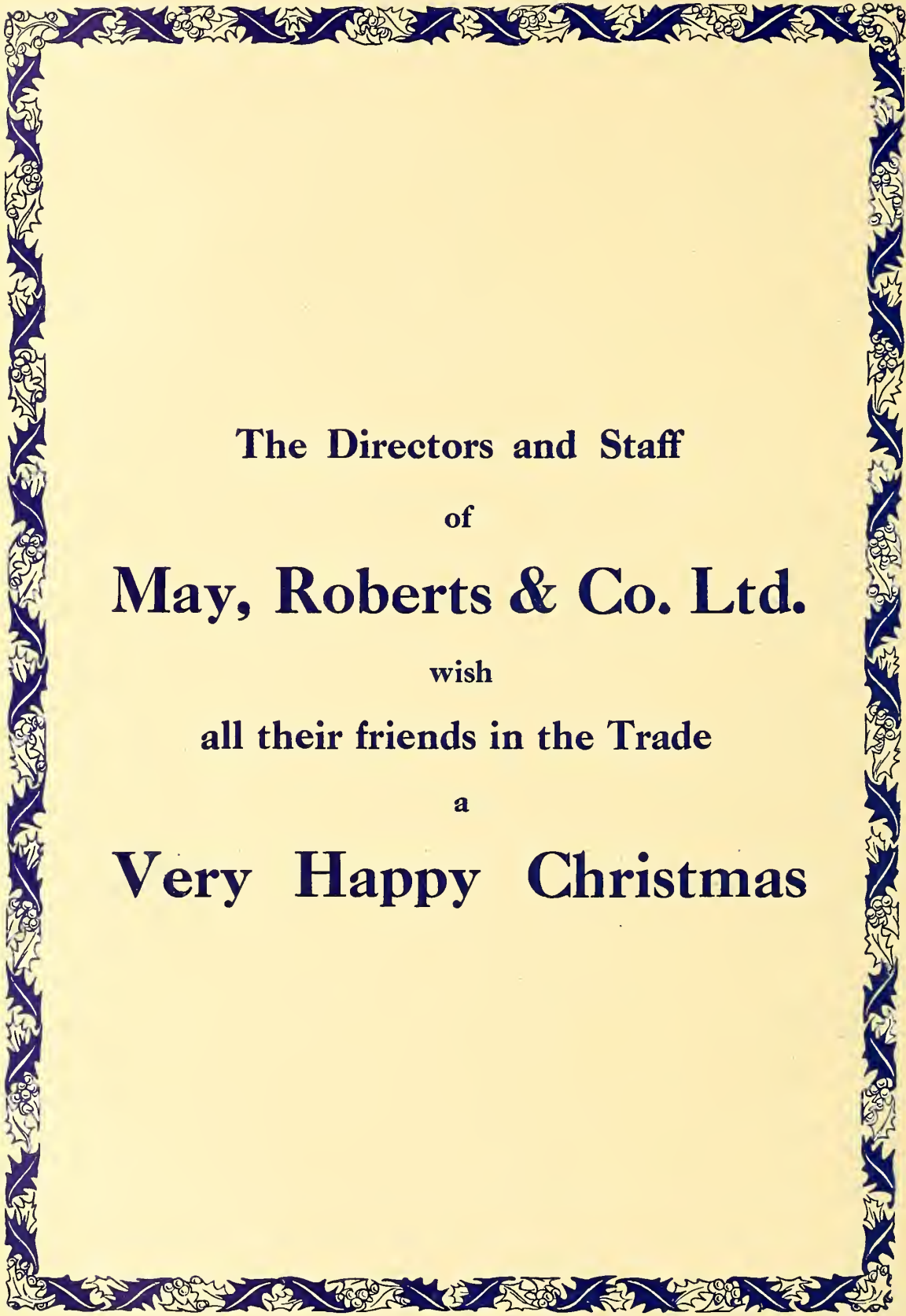


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all their friends in the Trade
a
Very Happy Christmas

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HAPPINESS &

PROSPERITY

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CHRISTMASTIDE

and throughout

1925



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J. C. ENO LTD.
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

T. F. BRISTOW & Co., Ltd.
*Perfumiers & Manufacturers
of Superfine Toilet Soap since
1777, announce that on and after
12th DECEMBER, 1924
their London Offices and
Works will be removed to*
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HENDON, N.W.9**

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291**

T. F. BRISTOW & Co., Ltd.

AMAMI WINS its action

In the High Court of Justice

On Monday, Dec. 1, in the Court of Chancery Mr. Justice Romer granted an injunction restraining "AMATA," LTD., from selling toilet preparations under the name "AMATA."

A report of the proceedings appeared in last week's issue.

PRICHARD & CONSTANCE (Wholesale), LTD.
4-10 Chenies Street, LONDON, W.C.1.

The quality of all "AMAMI" Preparations is guarded as zealously as the name "AMAMI."

The Trade is now advised in advance that there is a big advertising programme ahead for 1925, the benefits of which will come to every AMAMI dealer.

Concentrated Essences

"4 Medals" Brand

FOR LIQUEURS AND SPIRITS

From these essences the various liqueurs can be readily manufactured of the very finest quality at an almost nominal cost, and we have received numerous letters from all parts congratulating us on these Essences.

One volume of Concentrated Essence added to 100 volumes of Syrup and Spirit (full directions given) will produce the corresponding liqueur, almost indistinguishable from the genuine liqueurs.

Curaçoa	-	-	7/6 oz.	Jamaica Rum	-	7/6 oz.
Kirsch	-	-	7/6 „	Scotch Whisky	-	7/6 „
Kümmel	-	-	7/6 „	Gin (Hollands)	-	7/6 „
Maraschino	-	-	7/6 „	Vermouth	-	5/- „

Concentrated Essence of Cognac - - 15/- oz.

This Essence is double the strength (one volume to 200 volumes)

Concentrated Essences for Liqueurs of the **Benedictine** and **Chartreuse** type at 7/6 oz., but these words being registered, it must be distinctly understood that the Essences do not profess to make the genuine liqueurs, neither must the liqueurs be sold under these names, nor the packages or "get-up" imitated in any way.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

1-12-1921—"It may interest you to know that we have tried many other Essences, but **NONE OF THEM COULD COMPARE IN ANY WAY WITH YOURS.**"

From South America.—"The Concentrated Essences for Liqueurs were found excellent and give very good results."

H. E. STEVENSON & CO.

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Reputed $\frac{1}{4}$ pints	...	5/9 per doz.
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Box of Complexion Powder (special two-thirds size),
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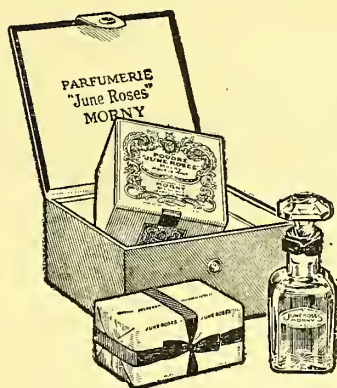
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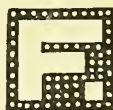
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Maw's Page



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PRICES.

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R.M.2	"	...	14 Good	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	84/- "	10/6 "
R.M.3	"	...	14 Extra	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	120/- "	15/- "
R.M.4	Real Rosewood	...	14 Super	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	148/- "	18/6 "
R.M.5	Real Ebony	...	14 "	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	148/- "	18/6 "

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No.	Handle.	Rows.	Quality.	Length.	Price.	Minimum retail.
R.M.M.1	Dark Polished	...	14 Regular	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	60/- per dozen	7/6 each
R.M.M.2	"	...	14 Good	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	84/- "	10/6 "
R.M.M.3	"	...	14 Extra	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	120/- "	15/- "
R.M.M.4	Real Rosewood	...	14 Super	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	148/- "	18/6 "
R.M.M.5	Real Ebony	...	14 "	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	148/- "	18/6 "

Our Offices and Warehouses will be closed for the Xmas Holidays on Dec. 25th, 26th and 27th.

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In 2 lb., 4 lb., 7 lb., 14 lb. and 28 lb. tins, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. barrels.

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"Have a glass of Ginger Wine before you go; it will keep the cold out."

This phrase will be repeated many times in many thousands of homes during the next few weeks. Into how many of these homes one or more bottles of Moorland Scotch Ginger Wine find their way is dependent on YOU.

This is the third winter Moorland Scotch Ginger Wine has been tried and proved. Our sales tell us how well it is appreciated; it is a real ginger wine made with the finest Gingerine, not the fiery stuff



78/- Per Gross
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Retail 10½d.

which has earned for this wholesome, old-fashioned drink such a mixed reputation.

For children's parties it is in big demand, and at dances and whist drives is much appreciated. Quickly prepared by adding sugar and water in the prescribed quantities, it is a boon to the hostess.

The bottles make a good display in the window with their attractive labels; the showcards we send with every order do the talking and bring in the customers. Every sale is a profitable one, too!

* * *

The Elfrida Hand Tablet is making rapid headway and will be a very big seller this winter. Already, without any frost or snow, many chemists are selling a nice quantity and send us regular repeat orders.

We don't think any improvement possible to the line. A



24/- Per Gross
23/- Five Gross
Retail 3d.

good tablet, not too greasy, in a push-up bottomed aluminium box, handy and clean to use at any time, all for three pence, and out of this one penny is your profit.

Packed in 3 dozen display boxes. Showcards and window bills with all orders.

* * *

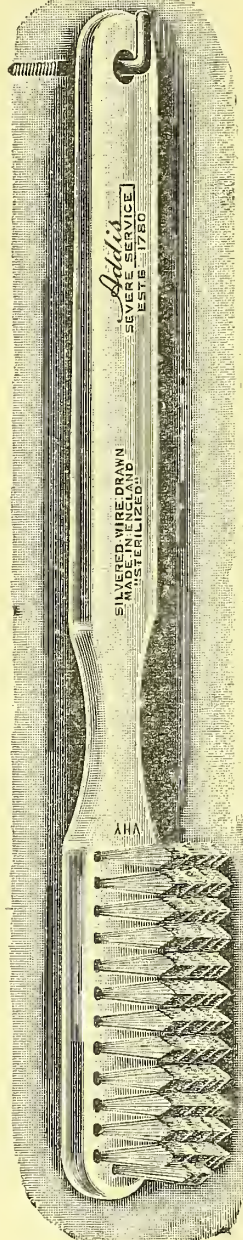
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.

RAWDON NR. LEEDS

THE HOME OF "ELFRIDA" "NUPINES" "MOORLAND HEART-SHAPE,"

The First Tooth Brush

ADDIS
SEVERE SERVICE
Estb. 1780.



Copyright Reserved.

was made in 1780 by WILLIAM ADDIS in London, England. The business then founded has been carried on continuously, passing direct from father to son. The policy of the business has always been "Service" to user.

When purchasing a Tooth Brush, should you require a stiff brush for Severe Service, ask for

"Addis
Severe Service"

This is typically an English Style Gentleman's Brush, made of Unbleached Bristles, with small serrates on a plain straight handle.

For those who require a smaller and more stylish brush the

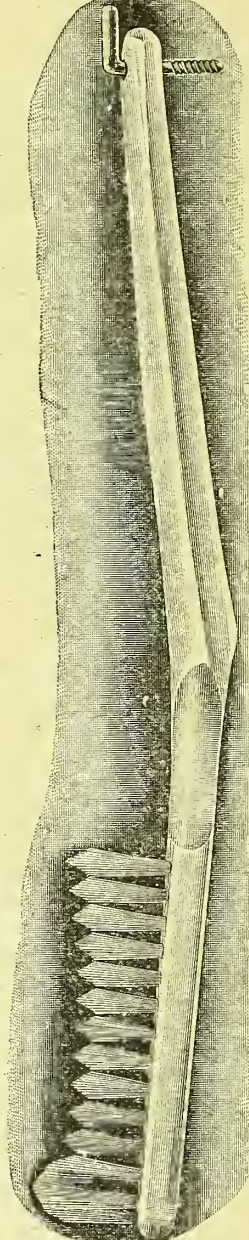
"Addis
Prophylactic"

on a curved handle, will fill the want. This brush is made in Very Hard Unbleached Bristles, Hard white, Medium White, and Soft if required. We recommend the Hard for the average use, bristles always being softer when wet.

Both these brushes are hand-fashioned and hand-drawn, the best materials and methods of workmanship being used regardless of cost.

Manufactured in England and Guaranteed by:
THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH
MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

ADDIS
PROPHYLACTIC
Reg. No. 593367.



Copyright Reserved.

ROBT. ADDIS & SON
BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

This year's Xmas gift—

1924 is to be a practical gift season—utility will be the governing factor. On Xmas morning the parcel awaiting most people will be intended to last till next Xmas. Utility presents must be quality presents but they need not be expensive. A fair price and British Workmanship are the surest guarantees of Utility and Quality, particularly in Hairbrushes.



Brushes of outstanding merit, to which have been applied the salesmaking advantage of distinctive and attractive cartons.

The "AYRO" AIR-CUSHION HAIR BRUSH. Made in three styles. Finest bristles mounted on a rubber air-cushion. Takes the shape of the head, and thus thoroughly cleanses the hair and pleasantly massages the scalp—

- Model 1—Oval, with imitation rosewood handles - Per doz. 60/-
- Model 2—Circular, polished cherry wood handles - " 84/-
- Model 3—Military Pattern - " 60/-

Each brush in strikingly designed carton, complete with cleaning brush.

The "STIMULO" WIRE PNEUMATIC BRUSH, specially suitable for strong-growing hair. Finest quality lacquered pins, each riveted to the pneumatic pad. Perhaps the greatest feature of this brush is the permanence of the pad in its seating, due to the use of an extra wide and thick board. This also gives a comfortable balance, and permits a strong grip by the user.

Per dozen, each in carton - 36/-

The "PENETRO" HAIR BRUSH—Gives every advantage of a long-bristle brush without its costliness. Improvements in the working of whalebone and white horn have enabled these to supplant long-cut bristles. The "Penetro" is an aristocrat among brushes, but at a popular price. Each brush is finely cartoned.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Flat Cut | - 36/- per dozen | - | to retail at 4/6 each |
| Dome Cut | - 39/- | " | " 5/- |
| Military Pattern | 57/- | " | " 7/6 |

Finely illustrated brochure of Utility Gifts free on receipt of postcard request

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
Everything Pharmaceutical
LIVERPOOL



Estd.

Trade



Mark

1850



BERTONS

of Old St.

announce

An Innovation

which will bring grist to your mill.

Dr. WHITE'S SANITARY TOWELS

of which we are the sole and registered proprietors, have been marketed by this House for nearly 40 years. Very little advertising has been done, but by recommendation alone our factory has hitherto been kept at full pressure.

By our removal to Britannia House, and the installation of additional plant, we are now able to cope with every demand, and to induce non-users to become users, we are including in each packet of one dozen towels (sizes 3, 4 & 5) a

"Perfectum" Waterproof Protector

without extra charge. Further, free sample towels, each in envelope, will be supplied with opening or stock orders, if desired.

Therefore, apart from all other considerations, it will now, more than ever, pay you to

Stock the Best.



ARTHUR BERTON, Ltd.

Britannia House 238/248 Old Street, London, E.C.2

Telephones: Clerkenwell 1347/8/9.

Telegrams: "Aybelim, Finsquare, London."

And at MANCHESTER and GLASGOW.





Con una gota de
Vapex
en el Pañuelo
....Adios Catarro!

Agradable como un perfume. Producto de los jardines-laboratorios de T. Kerfoot & Bardsley, Inglaterra.

EN LAS PRINCIPALES OROGUERIAS Y FARMACIAS O DIRECTAMENTE DEL REPRESENTANTE EN LA REPUBLICA:
San Juan de Letrán 6.
Dpto. 427.

ALFONSO BETETA
MEXICO, D. F.

Tel. Ericsson 1-31-66
Apartado 1331

Tip. Pan. Nac. 16 de Sep. 51-Méx.

*This is how
our Mexican Agent
advertises "Vapex."*

Adios Catarro !

THERE is an air of finality about this phrase which causes us to envy the Latin nations the exuberance of their vocabulary. There are no two English words which sum up so vividly and accurately the efficacy of "Vapex" Inhalant — an efficacy which brings us testimonials too wonderful to publish — as does this Spanish advertisement writer's slogan — Adios Catarro !

¶ "Vapex" is the well-known handkerchief inhalant which prevents and cures that common enemy the poisonous cold. "Vapex" has no odour of Pine or Eucalyptus — so unpleasant to many people — but is very fragrant and refreshing, and, owing to its peculiar property of gaining in strength on exposure to the air, it is very economical also.

¶ "Vapex" is sold in 2/- and 3/- bottles (stamped), price 18/6 and 27/6 per dozen. Institutional size to retail at 12/-. Trade price 9/- per bottle.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797

RELIABILITY

and absolute regularity are the essential attributes in an article which has to fill important functions : price is of secondary importance. Plaimar Ltd. have worked to these ideals from the commencement, and in this lies the wonderful and world-wide success of the

"PLAIMAR" SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled by Plaimar Ltd., Perth, W. Australia, from Western Australian Sandalwood (*Santalum Cygnorum*) : the finest the world produces.

*"Plaimar" Oil has been used
for some years by Government
Hospitals in Australia.*

Sample and Prices f.o.r. or c.i.f. from Sole Agents

PLAISTOWE & CO., LTD.
KING'S CROSS, LONDON : & PARIS.

Telephone	:: ::	North 829 (3 lines).
Telegrams	:: ::	Plaistowe, Kinross, London.
Cables	:: ::	Plaistowe, London.

"VELVEE-CLING" CREAM AND POWDERS VANISHING CREAM

NEW SIZE IN TUBES **4/-**
PER DOZEN

FACE POWDERS

DELICATELY PERFUMED, PACKED IN **4/3**
FOUR SHADES. NEW SIZE

GRAND SELLERS

Larger size of both the above lines **8/-**

IT PAYS TO STOCK THESE LINES.

Samples post free on receipt of your Trade Card.

BENTON-SMITH, LTD.

Manufacturers and Importers of
"EVERYTHING FOR THE TOILET."

DALTON STREET & BULL STREET
(Entrance Dalton Street, 2 doors from Bull Street)

BIRMINGHAM.

ESSENCES HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies
FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London.	PEACH	Ask for Quotations & Samples.
	APRICOT	
	HONEY	
	MAPLE	
	&c.	

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1

Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO CHEMISTS

It is now possible for Chemists to obtain Silkodono (including free bonus) through their usual Wholesale Houses without being obliged to purchase in 3 or 6 dozen lots: this has formerly been necessary when ordering direct in order to obtain the benefit of free carriage. You can now obtain a single dozen from your usual wholesaler **plus 2 bottles free bonus**, or (should only half a dozen be required) plus one bottle free bonus. In this way it will not be necessary for you to overstock, and there is in fact no reason why you should not sell Silkodono, as small orders can be placed in accordance with your requirements.

SILKODONO

The Magic Hair Remedy

**IS NOW OBTAINABLE THROUGH
YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER
ON FULL BONUS TERMS** (for any quantity)

As the result of the publicity obtained by the magnificent Silkodono Stand at Wembley, and the continuous advertising to the public through the medium of the National Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies, the demand for Silkodono has been greatly increased, and in consequence we are anxious that every Chemist should stock this preparation. **The profit (80%)** is for a proprietary line an excellent one.

We have taken the important step of allowing bonus to wholesalers in order that they may distribute same to their customers thus encouraging every Chemist to stock Silkodono. The outlay of six or ten shillings for a half dozen Silkodono is small, but the chances of obtaining regular Sales and Profit are great. **Do not forget to include half or one dozen Silkodono plus bonus** when placing your next order with your wholesaler.

SPECIAL BONUS TERMS

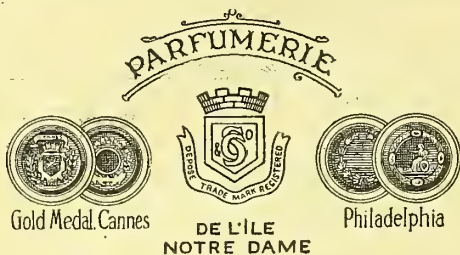
1/6 size	..	12/-	per dozen
2/6 "	..	20/-	" "
4/6 "	..	36/-	" "

SPECIAL BONUS.—2 bottles with each dozen. Free Showcards, Cut-outs, Dummy Cartons, Perfumed Cards, etc.

SILKS TOILET CO., 8-9 Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, W.C.1

Telephone: CHANCERY 8095

Telegrams: SILPORANOB, HOLB, LONDON



The present tendency is away from the heavier and cruder types of Eastern perfume, and towards the more delicate and refined floral types.

"The last word in Lilac Perfumes."

Lilas
Lilas

(SPURWAY).

Appeals to the most fastidious taste.

In dainty bottles, with artistic show-cards and display material.

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST.
LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK. LEIPZIG. KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz.	Selling Price to Retailer P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
A face cream.		
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ...	36/-	4/-
For oesophy.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ...	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE AGENTS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pávon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL, HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



MAKE YOUR SHOP WINDOW ATTRACTIVE
by using the "Mystery"

REVOLVING ILLUMINATED SHADE

A necessity for Retail Shops—Gathers a crowd round the windows. It sells goods.

Balances on the tip of an ordinary electric bulb, and uses waste heat—no mechanism.

Cheapest possible moving sign—no running costs—large advertisers should write for quotations for own design in quantities.

Single copy (complete with electric fitting)

5/-
POST FREE
Ready for use

Artistic stock designs with space for own wording

LIVERMORE & KNIGHT Ltd. 181, Fleet Street, London.

An advance note on WATER GLASS in 1925

SOON the season will be upon us again, and we wish to remind you that 'quality' packs at close prices have made us one of the very largest suppliers in the country. We have packs (printed TINS or own-name) reserved specially for pharmacists, and supply any quantity at the best possible prices. If you send us a card now we will register your name to receive our best price in a few days.

for WRITE to-day and be early with your display.

—finest packs
(reserved for pharmacists)
—keenest prices

Let Goodall's
quote.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.



Reasons why you should stock RANKIN'S Head Ointment

Mothers find it unequalled for keeping the children's hair in a clean and healthy condition.

It instantly kills all nits and vermin in the hair and is pleasant in use.

It is well known and widely advertised amongst your customers, and it is no trouble to handle.

It pays YOU handsomely.

Write to-day for trade terms, price lists, etc., to
RANKIN & Co., KILMARNOCK
ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS ON P.A.T.A. LIST

The "FUR-PAD" POWDER PUFF

THE FUR PUFF IN ENVELOPE-SHAPED CASE

Meets the demand for a low-priced Natural Fur Puff. Made
 :: in all shades of leather. No dyed Fur used. ::

BOXED IN HALF DOZENS

Retail Price

1/6

EACH

COMPLETE WITH SIFTER

CONTAINER FOR POWDER

Enables Customers to use own Powder. *ATTRACTIVE. HANDY*

A SURE SELLER!

For *SAMPLES* 'phone or write to Sole Concessionnaires:

"Beaverpuf" Ltd.

PRIEST BRIDGE,
MORTLAKE,
LONDON, S.W.14

Telephone: PUTNEY 166.

Telegrams: BEAVERPUF, PUTNEY 166.

Peldo
 (Patent applied for)

THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

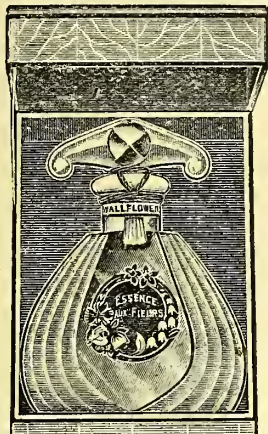
WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.



No. 904. Containing 1 oz. (about)
Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume.
18/6 doz.

HOVENDENS PERFUMERY

ONE DROP.



No. 4920. On attractive showcard of 1 doz. 4/3 each,
3 cards 4/- each.



No. 2776. Containing (about)
1½ ozs. good Perfume. 25/-
doz. Cut Bottle



No. 5534. Containing (about)
1½ oz. best quality French
Blend Perfume, 54/- doz.



No. 4917. Assorted Spirit Perfumes, very
attractive, in show box (as illustration),
4/3 doz., 3 doz. lots 4/- doz.



No. 4934. As illustration. Containing
1½ ozs. (about) Stopped Bottle, Good
Perfume, 24/- doz.

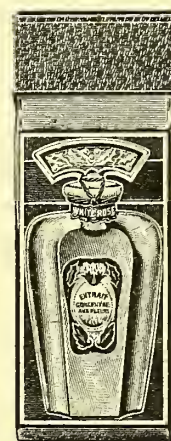
The New Series Pocket Cologne



1 oz. 6/6 doz.
1 oz. 9/6 ..



No. 4885. (As illustration) containing 1 doz.
sample bottles BEST TRIPLE Extract
Perfume, 4/6 card, 3 cards 4/3 each.



No. 5091. (As illus.) containing 2 oz.
(about) Fancy Bottle, Good Perfume,
32/- doz. No. 5092. Similar to illus-
tration, 1½ ozs. (about) 30/- doz.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.1.
and 89, 91, 93 and 95 CITY ROAD, FINSBURY, E.C.1.
Tel.: Clerkenwell 7601, 7602, 7603 (3 lines). Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.1. Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).

PERFUMERY & SACHETS

for the Christmas Trade



Floral Perfumes from 3/9 per dozen.

Devon Violet Perfume in wickered flagons.

Mitchola (Regd.) Olde English Lavender Water
in plain and wickered flagons, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 8 ozs.

Cased Perfumes suitable for high-class trade.

Sachets, Lavender Bags, Potte Pourri Bags,
etc.



LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3

DON'T forget



Olva

bonus
extended to

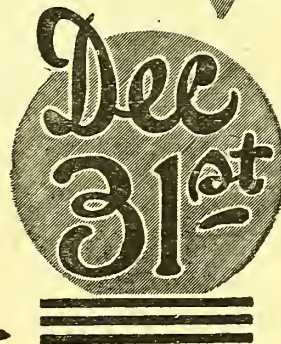
Till December 31, 1924, we offer once again the generous Olva Bonus of one full size tablet in four Free.

This wonderful "stocking up" offer has brought great profit to the trade—it put the goods "there" to meet the huge demand we promised to create.

And we have fulfilled our promise—no such sale as Olva enjoys to-day was ever before built in so short a time; Olva has come to stay.

Take advantage of this further great opportunity and stock up for next year's progressive selling campaign. Remember—December 31 is the date.

N.B.—No orders accepted for forward delivery.



For details
apply to
our SALES DEPARTMENT

PEARS'

Special Offer is good until Dec. 31st

Every Chemist will be quick to avail himself of our new remarkable offer, details of which should now be in his possession.

This means 7/- extra in your pocket for every gross of soap you purchase.

All we ask in return is that you keep our new boxes on display in your windows.

If you have not yet received particulars of this new offer, it is well worth your while to apply for details to our Sales Department.

Most dealers have already sent in their first order and are now in a position to order again.

It is not too late for you to do the same.

A. & F. Pears, Ltd., 71-75, New Oxford St., W.C. 1.

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO. LTD.

ESTAB. 1859.

Castle Works, Axminster, Devon.

"COMPAGENIC"

Regd. No. 424,746.

Two hair brushes and comb in leather case. The pair of brushes take up only the space of one ordinary brush. Outfit measures $5 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Can be cleaned without washing by running bristles of one brush up and down the other. Suitable for officers of Army and Navy, Tourists, etc.

	Cost	Retail
IN GREY BRISTLE	6/6	10/6
IN WHITE BRISTLE	8/-	12/6
EBONY BACKS AND		
WHITE BRISTLE	13/-	20/-

Copy of Testimonial.

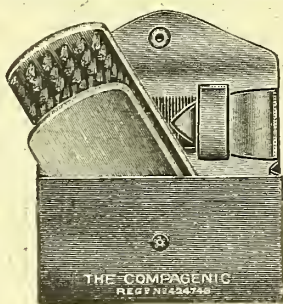
BAHR-EL-GHAZAL,
SOUTHERN SOUDAN.

17/9/24.

DEAR SIR,

"I am seizing the opportunity of the fortnightly mail leaving to let you know how extremely pleased I am with the pair of small hair brushes, your 'Compagenic' which I bought last year.

"They have been with me here now for 12 months, leading a hard life in this trying country, and up to date there doesn't seem to be a bristle missing, and they are as stiff as ever. For a wild country like this they are just the thing."—, CAPT.



RIGHT IN THE CENTRE

On the top shelf, may be, Horlick's Milk.
On the second shelf, perhaps, Scott's Emulsion.
On the right-hand side, very likely, Glaxo.
In the Centre—Right in the Centre, Easy to get at, Easy to see.

What have you there?
Wards modestly suggest GILLETTE BLADES.
They sell quickly—you know—and there is good profit, particularly if you buy from

WARDS of WARRINGTON

WRITE AND ASK THE REASON.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

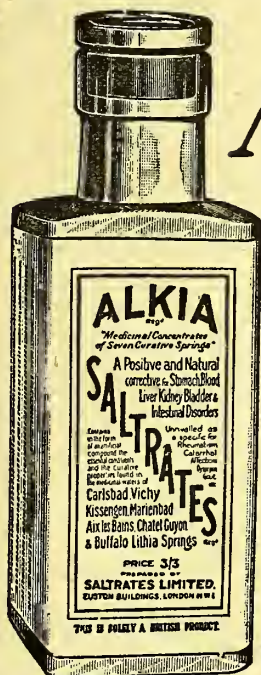
Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Compounded UP TO A STANDARD

(The Highest Possible)

Never DOWN TO A PRICE



these lines are as near perfection in their respective fields as it is humanly possible to get them, regardless of cost or selling price.

Your customer requires no persuasion after he has once given our preparations a trial. He then KNOWS they are just what he wants and is interested in no others. In other words—after you make the first sale these goods go on selling themselves.

Alkia Saltrates

The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

Sells at 3/3 (P.A.T.A.).

Reudel Bath Saltrates

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath—especially recommended for Corns and all Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, etc.

Sells at 2/- and 3/3 (P.A.T.A.).

YOU CAN STOCK THESE RAPIDLY MOVING LINES ON GUARANTEED SALE TERMS

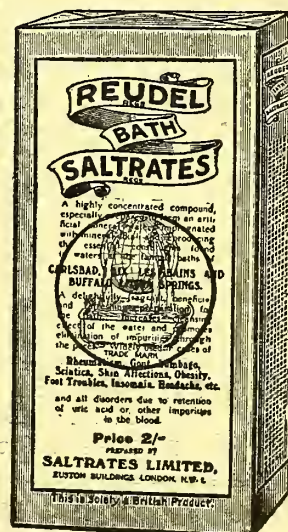
Carriage Paid in Free Cases in United Kingdom on orders

for three dozen, which may be assorted.

Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request.

Write for our Special Terms for Counter Display.

SALTRATES LIMITED, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.



H. GORDON (London) Ltd.
8 CITY ROAD - - E.C.1

Wholesale & Export only

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

"GORDONIA," "MIDINETTE,"
"DAUNTLESS" and "SEAL"
BRANDS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Price Lists sent immediately on application.
Best Quality Guaranteed.

*Every Chemist should stock our
well-known "Gordonia" Lines*

FEEDING BOTTLE OUTFIT

Containing Bottle, Teat, Valve and Brush.
Attractively Boxed @ 7/6 per doz.

"GORDONIA" ALLRUBBER SOOTHER

Each in Box, and packed 2 doz. in Outer
Container for Counter Display
@ 51/- per gross.

"GORDONIA" BRANDED ENEMAS

in Sterilisable Red and Black Enamelled
Finish @ 16/9 per doz.

The Cheapest and Best on the Market.

H. GORDON (London) LTD.
8 CITY ROAD - - E.C.1

Invaluable in Maternity

and for all cases where comfort, elasticity, durability and support are required. Soft, clinging and firm, they are made in 6, 8 and 11 in. widths.

NORVIC CRÉPE BINDERS

give that natural support which every woman desires and both preserve and restore the figure. Will stretch to double their length. Stronger and much more comfortable and hygienic than the old-fashioned webbing.



GROUT & CO.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

*Stocked by
all leading
wholesalers.*

COOPER & CO.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.
CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES.
SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS.
HIRE DEPARTMENT.

26 Charlotte St., London, W.1.

TELEphone Museum 2151 (4 lines).
grams "Superabound, Wesdo, London."

DR. SCHOLL'S FIXO CORN PLASTERS

A Medicinal plaster for the treatment of hard corns. Removes the most painful corn in 48 hours. Easy to apply, sure to stay. Retail price 9d. for four. 1/3 for eight treatments.



Dr. Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

for which there is a universal demand, will increase your profits and custom. "Scholl" Appliances are medically endorsed and nationally advertised. A constant display of "Scholl" goods will link you up with our advertising.

Write to-day for full particulars.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO. LTD., 1-4 Giltspur St. London, E.C.1

DON'T RUN RISKS WITH CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Zeal's

ARE THE BEST

Being of the FINEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.

GUARANTEED RELIABLE AND ACCURATE.

Easy to read and easy to reset.

Write for particulars of the following—

The "Repello" Clinical Thermometer.

The Original Index Guide.

The Improved Broad Index Clinical Thermometer.

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The "Acello" Resetting Case.

Sole Manufacturers:—

G. H. ZEAL Ltd. 75 & 77 ST. JOHN ST.,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 5292. Telegrams: "Zealord, London." 3

"STERAID"

Series of Absorbent & Medicated Gauzes

Made in England.

The only packing in which contents are not handled or exposed to the atmosphere until required for use, Patent Number 221761.

	Minimum Public Prices. Each.		Minimum Trade Prices. Per Doz.	
	6-yd.	3-yd.	6-yd.	3-yd.
Plain Absorbent	.. 2/-	1/2	18/-	10/6
Sal Alembroth	.. 2/3	1/3½	20/3	11/6
Sublimate				
Carbolic				
Boric				
Double Cyanide	.. 2/6	1/5	22/6	12/9
Iodoform	.. 3/-	1/8	27/-	15/-
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Obtain your supplies through your usual Wholesale House.

ROBERT BAILEY & SON Ltd.
MARRIOTT ST. MILLS, STOCKPORT.

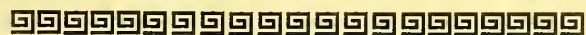
Telegrams: "UNDISPUTED, STOCKPORT." Telephone: 2794 STOCKPORT.

London Office:

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Phone: MUSEUM 7560/9.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.



Ten million women are the potential market for

Hysan

EVERY matured woman or girl who comes to your doors is a market for this new benefit to womankind—HYSAN. For years, women have wished for a commodity such as HYSAN. And now at last, after months of experiment, it is on the market.

Women who have seen HYSAN, praise it, for they recognise its worth. Chemists too, recognise HYSAN as a commodity with a tremendous market.

This new type of sanitary belt—HYSAN—comprises a waist belt and a rubber attachment fitted for holding sanitary pads. The rubber is soft, flexible and moisture proof—in consequence secure and comfortable. The popular HYSAN model retails for 7/6 and the model de luxe for 12/6.

National advertising support is being given to HYSAN. Women are told that they can obtain it from Chemists, and that all they need to do is to ask for HYSAN, and state the waist measurement or the corresponding HYSAN number—I, 2, 3 or 4.

One woman will tell another about HYSAN. And further, she will mention the specific shop where HYSAN is to be purchased. Will yours be one of them? Obviously, HYSAN is an item which women will seek; a commodity on which you make good profit (cost price 33½% off); and one that will bring repeat orders, which, as you know, mean rapid turnover.

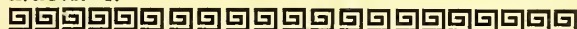
For further details, will
you write to us direct?

Hysan Ltd.

Regd. British Letters Patent No. 213832-23.

50 (F), Holborn Viaduct House, E.C.1.

A. & P. S.—2.



GAL

'GARDENS · OF · SPAIN'

*The preparations of Perfumeria
GAL, MADRID, including*

GAL "JARDINES DE ESPAÑA"

TOILET SOAP

PERFUME

and COMPLEXION POWDER

are being largely advertised in the leading papers,
such as "The Sketch," "Tatler," "Sphere," "The
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*Gal preparations obtainable at lowest
prices from the SOLE AGENTS:*

**HEPPELS, 164, Piccadilly,
London, W.1 and also from
FRANCIS DRAKE & CO.,
1 Eden Street, Hampstead Rd.,
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OR YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER.



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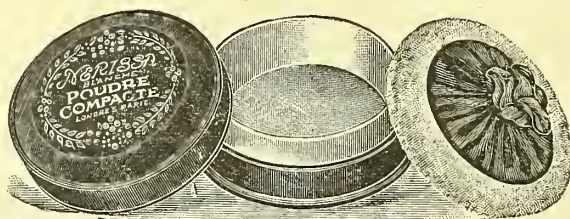
**SQUEAKERS,
DYING BOARS,
SWANS, BIRDS,
ELEPHANTS. &c.**

JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY
RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

A VERY EFFECTIVE
FORM OF ADVT.
SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT
ENQUIRIES INVITED.
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

Poudre Compacte



The best range of Solid Powders on the market.

All complete with Puff, in assorted perfect
tints. In attractive Show Boxes of 1 dozen.

- | | | |
|--------|--|----------|
| F100. | "Thé Dansant," Nickel Plated Box | 6/- doz. |
| F101. | "Thé Dansant," " " " " with
diminishing mirror | 7/6 " |
| F102. | "Secret Charm," Embossed Aluminium
Box, with diminishing mirror | 5/- " |
| F103. | "Golden Dawn," Imitation Gold Box, with
diminishing mirror | 7/6 " |
| F104. | "Damask Rose," Imitation Gold Box,
decorated in colours, with diminishing
mirror | 7/6 " |
| F1003. | "Nerissa," Attractive Card Boxes as illus-
trated, in handsome display outer | 5/- " |

Obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Perfect Powder. Freedom from breakage. Daintily presented.
An assortment that will meet the taste of every buyer and
bring repeat orders.

Sole
Manufacturers:

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'OLIVBYN'

THE PRODUCE OF SCOTCH BARLEY FIELDS AND THE OLIVE GROVES
OF SUNNY ITALY.

- 'OLIVBYN'** A combination of rich diastasic Malt Extract with finest Cream Lucca Olive Oil.
- 'OLIVBYN'** An original preparation with over 15 years' reputation.
- 'OLIVBYN'** Recommended and prescribed by the medical profession throughout the United Kingdom.
- 'OLIVBYN'** The Ideal Nutrient Food for young and old.
- 'OLIVBYN'** is supplied in cartoned jars at 2/6 and 4/6 each, subject.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS:

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HAVE THE ORIGINAL: BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

Dr. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

IN IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, 4/-

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.

182 Gray's Inn Road - - LONDON

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations

FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS OF HEALTH AT FIRM AND
PROTECTED PRICES.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley,
N. F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Wholemeal, &c.

See Trade Mark "T. R. Allinson" on all our goods—None Genuine Without.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in
stock, if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please
send postcard direct to us, and a list will be sent to you by return.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, Ltd.,
Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

All advertising matter—Book'lets, Window Displays,
Showcards, etc., free on application.

N.B.—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated upon the Price
List we issue to the trade, and we are pleased to exchange any article
which may be out of condition.

For Quality in

MALT EXT.

AND

MALT & OIL

WRITE TO

C. Tolkien & Co.

FACTORY & MALTINGS: APOLLO WORKS
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE: COMMERCIAL MILLS

BLACKBURN

Belfast - - 31, Antrim Road

THE ORIGINAL VITAMINE MALT

A food accessory which should be given to all growing children, and certainly to all invalids.



Facsimile of portion of label.

The Manufacturers of this important Food Accessory, for which the demand is daily increasing, would be glad to hear from Chemists who are getting enquiries, with a view to aiding them in their sales by circulation of literature, &c.

It is most important to remember that there are two preparations of VITAMINE MALT, one for human beings and another for animals, and when ordering, it is necessary to specify which is required.

The Manufacturers have interesting booklets, describing the action of Vitamines, and the distinctive part they play in metabolism.

Chemists can have supplies of these booklets with their names printed upon them as Agents. There are booklets for both the Human and Veterinary Preparations.

Special terms given to buyers of £5 value and upwards.



Facsimile of portion of label.

Sole Manufacturers: R. SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 40 Hanover St., Liverpool.

London Agents: Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9/11 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.; Messrs. SANGERS, 42a Hampstead Rd., London.

A big demand is coming for "GADUS" JELLY

The New Form of Cod Liver Oil

While recognising the wonderful food value of Cod Liver Oil, the public have always disliked the unpleasant fishy flavour and odour.

The valuable nutritive principles of "Gadus" Jelly are not in the least destroyed in the process of manufacture, and it is approximately 100 times richer in Vitamins than butter. Being a deliciously flavoured jelly, it is readily taken by children and invalids.

Cod Liver Oil content approximately 30% —exceptionally high.



GADUS JELLY

HEYERDAHL PRODUCTS CO. (England) Ltd.
36 Regent Street, Cambridge.

Supplies may be obtained through your Wholesaler.
On P.A.T.A. List.



Imperial Bee, Esq., Salesman

YOUR customers have been introduced to him through the medium of the daily press and weekly papers which appeal to seven million readers.

Every visitor to the New Zealand Pavilion at Wembley, knows him well and nearly 50,000 have bought samples of

"Imperial Bee"
NEW ZEALAND HONEY

IT HAS THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

If you have not stocked, send your orders at once and take advantage of the demand.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars @ 14/- 48/1's Monopots @ 12/6
48/1's " " " @ 8/6 48/1's " " " @ 7/3

A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E. 1

Something really good to put in the Kiddies' Stockings

A packet of
OVALTINE CHOCOLATE

They will love the Delicious Flavour and it is ever so much more nourishing than ordinary Chocolate

This Counter-card will bring you **Extra Christmas Business**

ALL parents who enter your Pharmacy this Christmastide are on the look-out for something really good to put in the kiddies' stockings.

Many Pharmacists specially feature "Ovaltine" Chocolate at Christmas and readily dispose of gross quantities. The counter-card we will send you will make easier and larger sales.

This counter-card is attractively printed in two colours and measures 9 inches by 7 inches. A reduced reproduction is illustrated above.

Every Pharmacist is invited to send for this effective means for obtaining additive business and also to make sure that his stocks will be equal to the demand.

On bonus terms "Ovaltine" Chocolate yields a profit of 55.5% on Cost or 35.6% on Selling Price.

*Send
this
coupon
to-day*

To Messrs. A. WANDER, Ltd.,
184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Please send me one of the "Ovaltine" Chocolate Counter-cards.

Name

Address

N.B.—Trade Terms: 1/3 Packets, 11/3 per dozen; 8d. Packets, 6/- per dozen.
With every 3 dozen ordered half a dozen extra packets are given free.
C.D.

A STRANGE STORY FROM BRIGHTON

A short while ago a certain gentleman of Brighton, being in urgent need of a certain water, ordered from his chemist. The chemist was unfortunately out of stock, but he immediately telephoned the order to John W. Royle Ltd. The same morning the case arrived by van, to the surprise of the customer and the gratification of the retailer.

Have we had *your* order yet?

JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.
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PURE ORANGE WINE A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

TINS BOXES & CANISTERS

(made in our own works)
at keenly competitive prices.

Let us quote for any kind or size you
need. Or ask for list of STOCK TINS

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.



CACHETS "FINOT"

(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired
tint; also Plain or Embossed.
"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.
"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia
and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

JECOMALT BRAND COD LIVER OIL & MALT EXTRACT IN POWDER FORM

A delicious alternative to Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil. Entirely free from any odour or taste of Cod Liver Oil.

PRICES:

In tins at 1/3, 2/3, 4/- each. Trade Prices: 11/3 doz., 20/3 doz., 36/- doz.

A. WANDER LTD., LONDON, Manufacturing Chemists.

Laboratories and Works: KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.

a suggestion

THE clean milk campaign launched a short time ago, and still going strong, is without question all to the public good. And equally without question it has not benefited those pharmacists who did not realise the opportunity presented them.

Fresh cows' milk, although now almost universally delivered in bottles, can never be absolutely free of germs often harmful to infants. It is up to all chemists to help themselves by this movement; we give you the opportunity in Milkal, the clean milk. For the reasons given on this page Milkal has long held first place in Hospitals and Infant Welfare Centres.

A reputation for selling only reliable goods is the foundation of your business; recommend Milkal and you establish a regular selling line.



MILKAL

THE CLEAN MILK

Milkal is fullcream milk dried by spraying it through a current of air heated to a certain temperature, and cleansed of pathogenic organisms without being sterilised. Sterilisation, as you know, destroys some of the vital qualities of milk. The ratio of its constituents is that of the solids of rich milk; your customers supply the water which we took out.

The chief advantages of Milkal are :—

100% soluble in water.

The fat in the milk thus obtained does not rise to the surface as an oily mass.

Hardly any coagulation of the Albumen.

The Calcium-Casein balance is undisturbed.

Analysis :

Moisture	1.50%	Lactalbumin ..	3.04%
Fat	29.00%	Lactose	37.64%
Casein	23.01%	Ash	5.81%

WRITE FOR TRADE TERMS TO THE SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

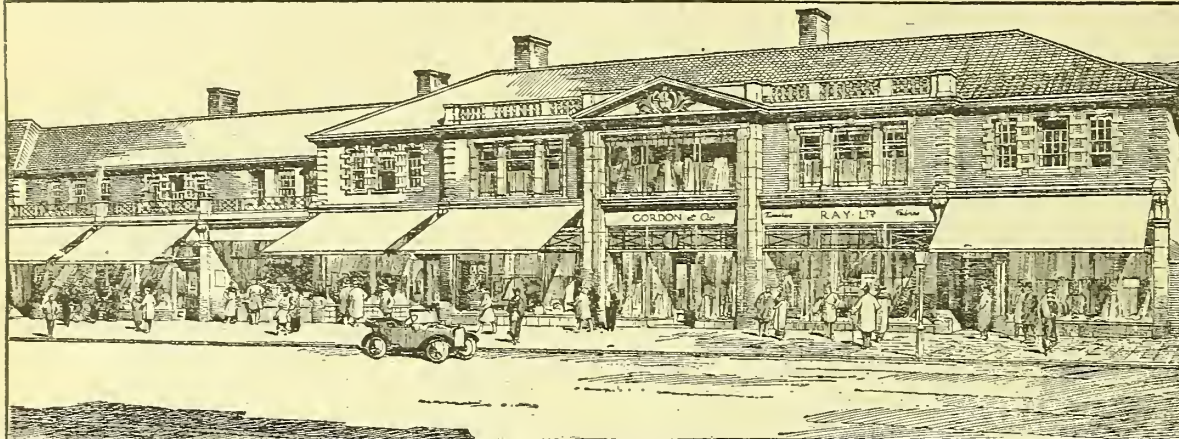
MILKAL LTD

31 St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, W.2

Produced and Packed in Devon (England), by MILKAL, LTD., London and Devonshire.

A FORTUNE FOR A DISPENSING CHEMIST.

SHOPS • GOLDERS GREEN • ROAD • N.W. 4 • *Wacey and Hales, Reporters, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 10 C.*



THE BROADWALK, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11.

NEW FIRST CLASS SHOPS ON THIS HANDSOME PARADE,
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD OR WOULD BE LET.

Grand position in principal shopping thoroughfare. Flat or Showroom (over Shop).
Garage at rear. A huge new residential district immediately surrounding.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Sole Agent: LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.

The Estate Office: GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11.

Telephone: Speedwell 1601-1602.



Here are your Corks

Good Sound Corks, full size, suitable
for N.H.I. and general dispensing.

Parcel No. CL15

15 gross 8 oz. for 10/6

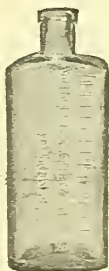
Parcel No. CL30

30 gross „ 20/-

Sent Carriage Paid on approval.

The Cork Firm, Limehouse,
N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd. London, E.14.

Glass Bottles



Speciality:

MEDICAL DISPENSING
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS

Wholesale & Export

W. SMITH, Senior

169-170 Railway Arches, Braintree St.
Cambridge Road, Mile End, E.2.

Telephone No. East 5573

Estd. 1880

Your RECORD and PROTECTION

You never know

what may happen by not keeping a duplicate copy of all your correspondence. It's so easy to do this with the 'Charterhouse' Duplicate Order or Memo Book which is made only with 100 printed tear-outs 8 by 4½, and 100 plain duplicates. 1st leaf, good white bank paper, printed any ordinary heading, and perforated. 2nd leaf, white paper, plain and fast. Wired binding, stout Kraft flush paper covers; one sheet of carbon per book.

The "Charterhouse"

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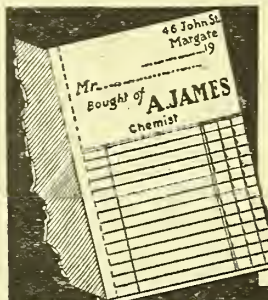
Saves time, money and trouble.
Each sheet is numbered so as to
give an accurate record.

Prices per Book:

12 books	...	...	19
24 "	...	...	18
36 "	...	...	17
48 "	...	...	16
72 "	...	...	15
144 "	...	...	14

Numbering in duplicate, 3d. extra per book.
These books can also be had with Cash Lines
at same prices.

J. C. KING LTD
42 GOSWELL RD, LONDON, E.C.1.



The "Charterhouse"

Duplicate Order or Memo Book



Exclusively for Chemists

The sales policy of Trufood is consistent. Propaganda, whether to the medical profession or to the general public, indicates that the food is:

Obtainable from all pharmacists in 20-oz. tins at 4s. 9d. There is no other channel of supply open to the public.

Continuous propaganda to the medical and nursing profession is creating increasing demand. The principal scientific journals carry whole-page announcements each week for Humanised Trufood, in which the claim is boldly made that it is the closest equivalent to breast milk available for the physician or nurse who is called upon to advise on the choice of an artificial food when hand feeding becomes necessary.

The progressive pharmacist will weigh the claims made for Humanised Trufood in the light of the following figures:

	Breast Milk	Cows' Milk	Humanised Trufood
	%	%	%
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.25
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.45
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.80
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.60
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.65
Water	88.7	87.7	88.25
	100.0	100.0	100.00

No other Baby Food can make a similar claim and substantiate that claim by analytical data.

You are invited to apply for reproduction of actual photograph (in colours) of a recent incubation test of various milks. This is obtainable by post.

You should keep at least a minimum stock to meet the growing demand.

If you are not carrying Trufood, write to-day for samples and special trade offer

TRUFOOD

TRUFOOD LIMITED

The Creameries, Wrenbury, nr. Nantwich, Cheshire
T.F. 120-130

BOTTLES & GLASSWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE TRADE
WHOLESALE ONLY

In all Colours

We make good

BOTTLES

—hand or machine made.

Large and well-organised works enable us to meet your immediate requirements for

DISPENSING, EMULSION,
COUGH MIXTURE,
SAUCE, EMBROCATION,
FEEDING BOTTLES, &c.

Our prices are right
—and our Bottles are
British manufacture.

Make us your standard Bottle suppliers
—we can meet your every need.

LAX & SHAW LIMITED.

Albert Glass Works.
Hunslet, Leeds.

BELINDA GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET.
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SOUND, CLEAN, UNIFORM.
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND
COMPARE PRICES.

Wholesale
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Export.

C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.

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1844.

Camperdown Street, and Great Alie Street, London, E.1.

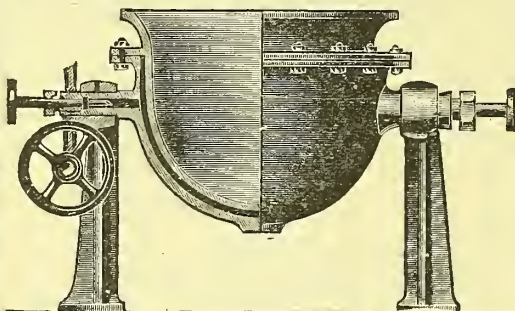
'Phone: Avenue 6630.

Wires: "Circumference, Ald. London."

METALLIC CAPSULES for all kinds of Bottles & Jars

The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co. (Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.)

ENAMELLED IRON APPARATUS



Suitable for all Temperatures and Pressures

DANTO ROGEAT & CIE,
33-39 Chemin des Culattes, LYONS, France.

Suppliers before the War to the largest European
Manufacturers of Chemical Products.

Write for Price List to Sole Representative:

H. SLOOG, 45 Great Marlborough Street,
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Telep.: Regent 2460.

MAWSON'S OPTIMUS FILTERS

The most efficient household filter.
Made in different sizes in earthen-
ware, glass and tourist patterns.
Stocked by leading wholesalers.

Write for terms to the manufacturers.

MAWSON FILTER COMPANY

(MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FOR COMMERCIAL USE

Envelopes

FROM

1/11

FULL SAMPLE SET OF ENVELOPES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

PER 1,000

J C KING LTD 42-60 GOSWELL RD LONDON E C

For Cartons & Folding Boxes.

BOXFOLDIA LTD

TEN ACRES BIRMINGHAM



HAVE you considered your possible liability regarding CLAIMS BY THE PUBLIC

in respect of your Trade and your Premises? It is a very important one, and should therefore be covered by an Insurance Policy.

Let us advise you on this particularly important matter.

THE LICENSES AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established
1890.

24, 26 & 28 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Funds Exceed
£600,000.

CORNER'S OILS

have **80** years' reputation as a remedy
for Accidents and Animal Ailments.

Protected Retail Price - - - **2/9** a bottle.

Wholesale - - - **24/-** per doz.

P.A.T.A. Nett 1 month. Carriage Paid on 3 dozen Lots.

EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD., having acquired
the sole proprietary rights in the above excellent
and well-known article, are prepared to appoint
Agents on liberal Terms.

For Terms etc., apply to—

EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD.
REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL, and FORE STREET, EXETER.

STOCK NOW

CORVUSINE D.G.

SEED DRESSING WITH LARGEST SALE.

Non-Poisonous. Non-Injurious to Germination.
NON-STICKY.

Sole Manufacturers: **HAWKER & BOTWOOD, Ltd.**
Agricultural Chemists - GRAYS, ESSEX.

SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES, INSECT POWDER, SHAMPOO AND LACTOL.

(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

**WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
AND TERMS.**

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Tel. No.: Hob 1897.

Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."



**"Rodine" at the NEW PRICE
—Best Paying."**

Messrs. Fisher & Fisher, Chemists, Preston, write:

"Nov. 15, 1924.—We are not surprised that you have been compelled to advance the price of 'Rodine.' In fact we have often marvelled that you could continue to give such a wonderful margin of profit. Even at the new price 'Rodine' is the best paying advertised Rat Poison on the market."

It pays to make a Window Show of "Rodine." Not only does it give a good profit and is a quick selling line, but the customers that it creates are satisfied customers, as "Rodine" gives satisfaction always. Write the Maker for New Terms if you have not already received them.

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH.



Free from the - Cares of the Day

Passers-by are drawn to the brilliantly-lighted window with minds receptive to impressions and ideas. Many will return to buy the things they have seen and examined at leisure.

"Late Lighting" and bright and pleasing displays make a street popular and draw an appreciative public.

GOOD LIGHT

at night is the most effective and economical Advertisement available to a Shopkeeper.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

is the best light. It can be turned on or off by a *Clock Switch* without any trouble to you.

ELECTRICITY will make the window pay its rent



VISKAP
**SELF - FIXING
 BOTTLE CAPS**
 Transparent, Opaque,
 or Coloured.

From the Manufacturers:
**THE VISCOSE
 DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd.**
Viskap Works,
BROMLEY :: KENT

5,000

HANDBILLS
16 - THE LOT
PRINTED ANY
 MATTER.

FRANK BOOR, Chemists' Printer
CHORLTON-C-HARDY, MANCHESTER.

Important Note to Chemists without Licenses

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine *without* a License.



**Sells readily ALL
 the time.**

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich

Prices to the Public:

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**



Wholesale Distributors to the Chemists' and
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HOUGHTONS LIMITED

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BELFAST: 6 Fountain Lane

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Square

GLASGOW: 70-78 York St.

HANLEY: Free Trade Build-
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friars Street, Salford

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A Radio 'Best Seller'

NEUTRON has to-day probably the largest sale of all Crystals in Great Britain. It has attained this position through merit—it has a wonderful record of long-distance results to its credit, and testimonials to its extraordinary sensitiveness and reliability reach us by hundreds each week.

**Liberal Discounts—Helpful Display Matter—
Strong Advertising Support.**

1 doz. 12/- 3 doz. @ 11/6
6 doz. @ 11/- 12 doz. @ 10/6

Special Quotations for 5 and 10 gross buyers.



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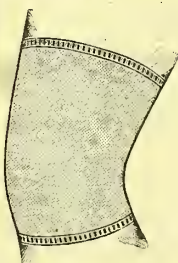
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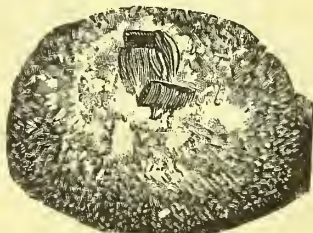
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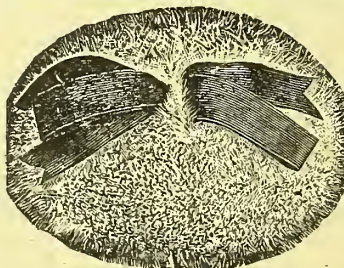
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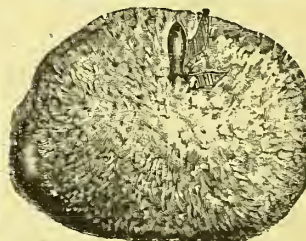
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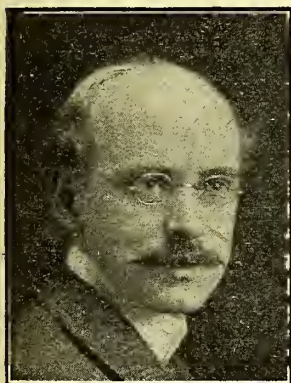


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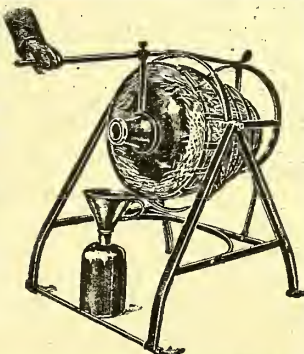
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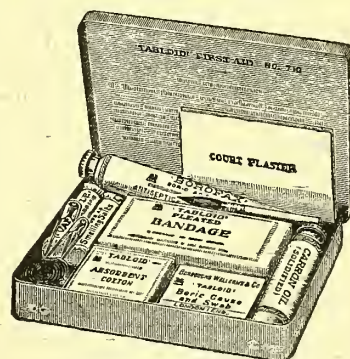


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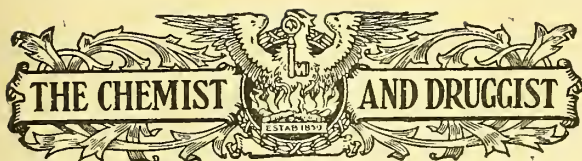
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Appreciations

I am sure I get more than twenty shillings' worth of pleasure and enjoyment out of the contents of your weekly.—W. D. (26/11).

Sorry I have overlooked my subscription to the "Chemists' Indispensable." After all these years I cannot do without it.—J. B. (2/12).

Mr. H— has been a subscriber for the last twenty-five years to the C. & D., and found its market reports, etc., most useful in his business career.—E. J. M. (2/12).

I have taken the C. & D. regularly for the last forty years (forty-six, I fancy), and before that used to see it occasionally as far back as 1860—the year I was apprenticed.—G. W. (2/12).

I have been a regular subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for forty-two years. It reaches me on Saturday, but, being our busy day, I merely get time to glance it over, whereas on Sunday I read it through from end to end; and although I like a good dinner on Sunday, I would sooner miss it than a read of your journal.—S. L. (2/12).

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Preservatives Bill

The King's Speech, delivered at the State opening of Parliament on December 9, contained the following paragraph:—

Steps will be taken to carry out the principal recommendations of the Committee on the use of preservatives and colouring matter in food and for the ascertainment of costs and profits in the distribution of milk.

Reference was also made in the speech to the possibility of combining health and unemployment insurances with old age pensions and widows' pensions, and to the Commission which is investigating the cost of food and price to the consumers. The beet-sugar industry is also to be further encouraged.

Royal Commission on Food Prices

The first sitting of the Royal Commission on Food Prices was held in the Conference Room of the Board of Trade on December 10, Sir Auckland Geddes in the chair. Following a private meeting of the Commission, which consists of sixteen members, the public and the Press were admitted. Sir Auckland Geddes, in the course of his opening speech, said: "The question why the food is so high, why, for instance, food in the shops should cost 79 per cent. more than it did in July 1914 is one to which some answer will have to be found. That answer may be a perfectly simple one, or there may be a hidden explanation of the facts. It will have to be discovered, and the finding of it will involve time and labour. The terms of reference of the Commission are: 'To inquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption so far as they affect prices, particularly having regard to the difference between the prices received by producers and the prices paid by consumers, and to report what action, if any, can be taken.' " The Commission then proceeded to investigate the wheat trade. Mr. A. W. Flux, assistant secretary in charge of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, gave evidence, and was followed by Mr. John Hilton, statistical officer of the Ministry of Labour.

Inquests

The following inquests have been recorded since our last report:—

At the Birmingham Coroner's Court, on December 5, a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at the close of an inquest on the body of Mr. Stanley Russell Spurin, chemist and druggist and dentist, who lodged in Stratford Road. According to the evidence, Mr. Spurin was looking for a berth in Birmingham. He said that he had had a set-back in business. On the night of December 2-3, he stayed at the Waverley Hotel, where he shot himself in his bedroom. He wrote that he had taken poison, but it did not bring the result he expected.

In the course of an inquiry held by the West London coroner, on December 6, concerning the death of Mr. W. S. Nuthall, a company director, who was eventually found to have died by misadventure during an operation in which nitrous oxide and oxygen had been administered, Mr. R. M. Brontë, of the Home Office, said that he had gone very carefully into the case, and had looked up the pronouncements of well-known authorities on anaesthetics. According to one authority the reported and unreported deaths from "laughing gas" probably exceeded those from ether. Dr. Shipway, a well-known anaesthetist, had written that there was evidence that nitrous oxide and oxygen—although, in theory, the ideal anaesthetic for those suffering from shock—was often the most dangerous of all anaesthetics in actual practice. If the operator gave sufficient oxygen to counteract the effects of the nitrous oxide, unconsciousness was not produced. On the other hand, if nitrous oxide was given in such quantities as to counteract the oxygen, it

produced asphyxiation. He had known three cases in which people died under dental operations, and in each instance there were all the symptoms of asphyxiation.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Braintree Guardians.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Malling Rural Council.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, disinfectants.

Birmingham

A high standard of knowledge on the subject of exterminating rats is being displayed by various correspondents in the local Press.

There was a slight outbreak of fire at the premises of John & E. Sturge, manufacturing chemists, King's Norton, on December 10. It was soon extinguished, and the damage was not extensive.

Sir William Ashley, Ph.D., Vice-Principal of the University of Birmingham, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Industry and Trade, in place of Sir William Beveridge, who has resigned.

An address on "The Adulteration of Foods" was given before the members of the Bio-chemical Society of Birmingham University, recently, by Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., who mentioned that 5,000 samples of food and drugs were taken annually in Birmingham and about 5 per cent. of them were adulterated. Professor Ling agreed with Mr. Liverseege that the presence of glucose in golden syrup was undesirable.

The annual general meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Section of the Institute of Chemistry was held on November 26. The following officers and committee were elected:—*Chairman*, Professor G. T. Morgan; *Treasurer* Dr. J. N. Friend; *Committee*, Messrs. S. A. Brazier, C. A. F. Hastilow, A. W. Knapp, A. Slator, W. Wardlaw, W. B. Ault, T. J. Glover, A. B. Holmes and J. R. Johnson; *Secretary*, Mr. C. J. House. In the course of an address on "The Outlook for the Chemist," the chairman mentioned that the research schools in our universities are now comparable with the best German schools, and are producing so much good work that the publication of original papers is becoming an urgent financial problem. Emphasis was laid on the importance of nurturing our dyestuffs and fine-chemical industries if we were to hold the position we had gained. The chairman deprecated early specialisation in the training of chemists, and counselled the chemical student to resist the lure of hyphenation. A fundamental training in pure chemistry was the only sound basis. A vote of thanks to Mr. C. A. F. Hastilow, the retiring secretary, was proposed by Mr. F. H. Alcock, seconded by Professor Morgan, and carried by acclamation.

Liverpool

Opinion on the pyridinised spirit question favours preferential treatment for dispensing.

Mr. John H. Robinson, on returning from London, on December 6, had to rest for a few days, owing to a severe cold.

Fog darkened Liverpool to an unusual degree on December 9, and the rains continue to be abnormal. Cough remedies remain in brisk demand.

Customers at all shops are as numerous as ever at this season, but purchases are, on the average, for small amounts. A hopeful feeling for the near future prevails.

Sir William Glyn-Jones has written to congratulate the secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association (Mr. J. L. Hirst, President-elect) on having secured already the promises of eight Liverpool M.P.'s to support reform of Army dispensing.

December 14 is to witness another ramble by the Liverpool Pharmacy Club to West Kirby. Meet, Pier-head at 2.20 p.m. An effort is being made to form a football club. All interested, whether players or not, should write to Mr. H. H. Foulds, 500 Prescott Road, Old Swan. A New Year dance is fixed for January 14, and the annual meeting for January 28.

Manchester

Marriages appear to be the order of the day in local pharmaceutical circles. One instance is that of Mr. J. Lyle Davison, a past-President of the Salford and District Pharmacists' Association.

Another is that of Mr. G. H. Haines, Ph.C., Stockport Road, who was a widower. A subscription was initiated, at the meeting of the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union on December 5, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Haines with a wedding present in recognition of his services as treasurer.

Sheffield

Mr. T. Berry, chemist and druggist, 141 Duke Street, has removed to the corner of Norwich Street and Duke Street.

The business of the late Mr. George Squire, Ph.C., is to be carried on under the managership of Mr. H. B. Hammond.

Sheffield Pharmacy Football Club has won four matches, drawn two, and lost two so far this season. The financial side of the club is very strong.

Mr. William C. Jarvis, chemist and druggist, who recently vacated the managership of the Snig Hill branch of Boots, Ltd., on promotion to St. Helens, has been presented with a canteen of cutlery by the local staff.

The second eyeing meeting for the students was held on December 5 at the Y.M.C.A., Mr. H. B. Hammond (President) in the chair. The usual competition took place; the results will be declared later. Mr. J. H. McConnachie, secretary, gave a lecture on "Pills." These meetings are proving a great success.

A lecture on "Some Old Doctors, Druggists and Drugs" was given before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophic Society on December 2 by Mr. J. Austen, Ph.C. (G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd.). The earliest reference found to medicine in connection with Sheffield was the fact that when Cardinal Wolsey was at Sheffield Manor in 1530 he was taken seriously ill, and the apothecary brought "a white confection in a fayre paper" which the Cardinal took. Mr. Austen also referred to the history of medicine in Sheffield (*C. & D.*, November 29, p. 769).

Miscellaneous

WINDOW SMASH.—A motor-car left unattended ran down a gradient into the shop of Mr. H. Slater, chemist and druggist, Johnson Street, Blackburn, on December 7, and caused considerable damage.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire was caused through the upsetting of some turpentine at the premises of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., Regent Road, Morecambe, on December 1. The damage is estimated locally at £150.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION CASE.—At Barry, recently, two Italians were charged with having concealed 277 gr. of cocaine on board a ship. Mr. A. S. Johnson, chemist and druggist, stated in evidence that each of three bottles examined by him contained a gram of cocaine hydrochloride. The case was dismissed.

FOOTBALL.—In connection with the London Business Houses' League, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., defeated Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., on November 29, by three goals to one. Playing in the first round of the Buchanan cup, on December 6, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., defeated Osram's by three goals to two.

UNAUTHORISED SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on December 5, Israel Loss and Nathan Gerhcowit, ironmongers, Old Montague Street, were summoned for selling methylated spirits without being licensed or authorised, and also that, not being authorised methylators, they had in their possession methylated spirits not obtained from a person authorised to supply them. Gerhcowit was fined £50, with £10 10s. costs, and Loss was fined £20.

POWER ALCOHOL FROM BEET.—A deputation from the British Power Alcohol Association, which recently waited upon the Minister of Agriculture, asked for the proposed subsidy of 19s. 6d. per cwt. on sugar produced from beet

to be extended to the sugar content of beet used for making power alcohol. The bulk of our motor fuel supplies comes from foreign sources, and the deputation urged that it is essential for economic and strategic reasons that we should be free from this dependence.

A COMPANY'S SPECULATION.—During the hearing of an action, commenced in the High Court, London, on December 8, in which the plaintiff, Mr. R. H. C. Thomas, Wimborne, claimed damages against Major H. Butler, Reading, and other defendants, in respect of money paid for a consideration which, he said, had failed, one of the defendants stated in evidence that the company of which they were directors was injured in its business by the revolution in Spain last year. After that the company took up a cure for consumption called Phagolysene. They spent 200,000 fr. in buying bottles, but had a sale of only 15 to 20 bottles a month. On the case being called on December 10, it was announced that a settlement had been effected.

IN THE COURTS.—At Bow Street Police Court, on December 5, William B. Lounds, chemist and druggist, manager to Starkie & Co., chemists, Charing Cross, W.C., was fined £5 on each of two summonses for fraudulently using electricity in a telephone call box and for stealing four pennies. Mr. Byrne, who appeared for the defence, denied fraudulent intent, and the defendant gave evidence to the same effect.—At North London Police Court, on December 5, George Proudfoot (30), described as a chemist, was fined 15s. on a charge of drunkenness.—At Margate, recently, a youth named William Morris was bound over on a charge of stealing the sum of £1 from the shop of Timothy White Co., Ltd., High Street, Broadstairs, where he had been employed as errand-boy.

MINIATURE RIFLE RANGE OPENED.—On December 4, a miniature rifle range was opened at the works of J. C. Eno, Ltd., London, S.E., by Commander Swithinbank, one of the directors. The chairman of the company (Lieutenant-Colonel Alhusen), in a felicitous introductory speech, urged the importance of marksmanship. Mr. W. J. Jagers, works manager, on behalf of the members of the Eno Recreation Club, expressed the thanks of the club to the donors of the range, Commander and Mrs. Swithinbank. Commander Swithinbank formally pronounced the range open, and fired the first shot. Great enthusiasm was shown among the staff when two rival teams of eight, picked from the City office and the works respectively, held a match, which the office won by 198 points to 148. This addition to the club is likely to prove a very popular one.

Scottish News

Previties

Mr. R. Gordon, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. A. H. Price, chemist and druggist, New Cumnock.

Mr. William Gilmour gave an interesting lecture on "Common Garden Plants as Applied to Medicine" at the recent monthly meeting of the Stranraer Literary Society.

Glasgow Pharmacy Club held a successful whist drive at 165 Hill Street, on December 2. The prize-winners were:—*Ladies*: (1) Mrs. D. McNicol, (2) Miss M. McAllister; *Gentlemen*: (1) Mr. J. S. Houlston, (2) Mr. G. Grierson. The two first prizes were the gift of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. A number of solos and duets was rendered by Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Bovington, and Mr. Shepherd, with Dr. Shepherd as accompanist.

Edinburgh

The Royal College of Surgeons' Hall was involved in an outbreak of fire on December 6.

Among the sums of money recently presented to the University of Edinburgh is one of £2,500 from an anonymous donor, who is stated to be interested in chemical manufacture.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The latest dates for lodging applications for the January examinations are as follows: Thursday, December 18, for Preliminary examination; Tuesday, December 30, for Registered Druggist examination; Wednesday, December 31, for Pharmaceutical Licence examination; Monday, January 5, 1925, for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination. Applications should be in the Registrar's hands by 11 a.m. on the respective dates.

Brevities

Recently, a horse attached to a van dashed on to the pavement at Glashule, smashing a window in the shop of Mr. Joseph Suche, Ph.C.

As no progress had been made towards a settlement of a wages dispute, Goulding's chemical manure factory, Cork, will be closed down indefinitely.

At an inquest held recently concerning the death of Mrs. E. J. Clarke, Ballybay, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death due to the taking of a poisonous liniment while of unsound mind." Mrs. Clarke was found dead in her bed with bottles labelled "A.B.C." and other liniments on a dressing-table in her bedroom.

At the Donegal Circuit Court in Letterkenny on December 4, before Judge Devitt, K.C., Joseph Maguire, described as a chemist's assistant, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for having, on August 7, at Castlefin, while armed, robbed Robert Moore of a motor-car, and, further, with obstructing a civic guard in the execution of his duty.

Dublin

At an inquest in Dublin recently on the body of an unknown man found in Phoenix Park, the jury returned a verdict of "Death due to poison, self-administered."

An outbreak of fire occurring on December 8 practically gutted the stores at the rear of the pharmacy of Mr. Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C., 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Fortunately the fire was prevented from spreading.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, December 16

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North Metropolitan Branch), 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 p.m. Meeting. Light refreshments from 8 to 9, and from 9 to 10 a lecture on "Wanderings in Norway," by Mr. Herbert Skinner.

Sunderland Technical College Botanical Society, "Wetherells," The Green, at 8 p.m. Dance and whist drive. Tickets (4s. each) from Mr. E. N. Browne, 15 Sandringham Terrace, Bleaton, Northumberland.

Wednesday, December 17

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Literary and Scientific Section), 165 Hill Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Caldwell, B.Sc., on "The Atom."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Evening meeting. Papers on "Melting Point of Codeine Hydrochloride," by Donald C. Wilson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; Notes on (a) "Melting Point of Cotarnine Hydrochloride," (b) "Assay of Acetum Opii," by D. B. Dott, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E.; Note on "Cochineal Insect," (with exhibition of specimens), by R. Stewart MacDougall, D.Sc.; "Picric Acid and Pyridinised Methylated Spirit," by James Jack, Ph.C.

Thursday, December 18

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Five papers will be read.

CHEMIST CORRECTS MISDESCRIPTION.—Mr. W. Ramage, secretary of the Isle of Wight Pharmacists' Association, has corrected in the local Press the description "chemist" applied to a man convicted of fraud at Hampshire assizes.

French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PRICE PROTECTION.—At the 1924 general meeting of the Nationale-Réglementation (French price-protection association) it was announced that sixty new firms had joined during the preceding year, representing in all 1,200 specialties. The number of vignettes (price-protection labels affixed to each package) sold in 1923 was 107,320,000, as against 55,750,000 in 1922.

SOME CHERRY-LAUREL WATER seized by a pharmacy inspector was found deficient in hydrocyanic acid. The case was referred to the Dean of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy as a technical expert. In his report he pointed out that such a deficiency did not necessarily imply fraud; on the other hand, the law requires the pharmacist to assure himself that his whole stock is up to Codex standard, otherwise he is guilty of "professional negligence." The Court therefore dropped the prosecution for fraud, but on the charge of infringing Article 32 of the Law of Germinal, he was fined the sum of 1,725 francs, with 250 francs costs, so that the total for the offence in question amounts to nearly 2,000 francs.

THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION continues this year its evening classes for the technical instruction of employees. The lectures for the 1924-25 session will deal particularly with certain drugs which often form the basis of pharmaceutical preparations: opium, gum acacia, copaiba, cod-liver oil, lanolin, wax, cantharides, ichthyol, gamboge, camphor, etc. The chemical course, conducted by M. Bedel, pharmacist, will continue the lectures on organic chemistry, dealing particularly with the by-products of gasworks, also alkaloids and glucosides. Lectures on the geographical distribution of drugs, illustrated by lantern slides, were started last year, but have been discontinued, as the attendance was discouragingly small.

A MODERN PHARMACY.—British travellers arriving at Paris by the Gare St. Lazare may have noticed an immense modern "commercial" pharmacy adjoining the terminus, at the corner of the rue de Rome, remarkable by the fact that it occupies not only the ground floor, but the six upper stories of the entire block. The ground floor has a very fine and particularly lofty frontage, surmounted by a wide and handsome gilded cornice, and divided by marble pillars, the whole being carried up to the roof of the mezzanine floor. Each of these columns bears a huge gilt medallion of a celebrity: Hippocrates, Galen, Vanquelin, Pelletier, Claude Bernard, Pasteur, J. B. Dumas, and Berthelot. The handsome windows are dressed in an effective manner, one bay being devoted entirely to optical goods, another to toilet articles and perfumery, a third to surgical dressings, and so on, the whole deserving more than a passing glance from those interested in up-to-date shopfitting and window-dressing. It is the most effective thing I have seen in the commercial pharmacy line over here.

INTRODUCTION OF IPECACUANHA.—M. Bouvet, who proposes to publish a "History of Pharmaceutical Specialties," recently gave some notes on the introduction of ipecacuanha into France by Adrien Helvetius, the son of the alchemist who was physician to the Prince of Orange. He came to France in 1680 to push new remedies, but was unsuccessful. Returning in 1682 with new medicaments to Paris, fell in love with a pretty young widow, married her in spite of her parents' opposition, and put his ipecacuanha on the market with great success. How he found out the properties of the drug is uncertain. One tale is that a rich Paris druggist, cured by Dr. Dafforty, of Paris, gave this practitioner some roots newly imported from Brazil, and Dafforty, not knowing what to do with them, handed them to Helvetius. But a note by an Augustine friar, preserved in the French National Archives, states that Helvetius' father had the secret from a monk from America. In any case, young Helvetius won the favour of the Court of Louis XIV, treated the Dauphin himself and many titled patients, and finally obtained the Royal permission to test the remedy in the public hospitals at Paris.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SALESMEN.—An Omaha banker states that after an exhaustive study of retail salespeople in many parts of the world, he is convinced that the English are the best. They take their jobs seriously.

OVER 125 different species of medicinal plants are growing in 35 acres of land devoted by the University of Wisconsin for that purpose. More than 190 of the 353 medicinal plants of the United States are native to Wisconsin. The wild flowers include the wild geranium, Solomon's seal, May-apple, white trillium, wild ginger, blue hepatica, lady's slipper and golden seal.

ALLEGED FATAL ERROR OF HOSPITAL NURSE.—A nurse attached to the Brooklyn State Hospital for Insane People is alleged to have given an insane patient a large dose of paraldehyde in mistake for solution of magnesium sulphate. The nurse, discovering her mistake soon after making it, immediately summoned the doctors attached to the institution, but the patient collapsed and died. The nurse was arrested, and is now on bail awaiting trial for negligence.

MORE DRUG TRADE LEGISLATION.—There is a possibility of more legislation affecting drug and chemical interests in the coming session of Congress. The Griest Bill, it is stated, may be revived, which requires a number of household articles like lye, ammonia, disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics, and other substances to bear poison labels. In some States the law permits all so-called "poisons" to be sold only by druggists and pharmacists. The Bill would therefore eliminate grocery, general and department stores from handling this class of goods. The Bill has the active support of the American Medical Association, on the ground that it would tend to prevent accidental poisoning of infants and ignorant persons.

CHANGE IN DUTY ON BARBITAL.—The United States Tariff Commission is reported to have recommended to the President that the duty on barbital, or diethylbarbituric acid, which is chemically identical with veronal, be computed on the American valuation instead of the foreign valuation as at present. The 25 per cent. duty on the foreign value, which is placed at \$2.50 per pound, is held insufficient. The selling price of the American manufacturer is about ten dollars per pound. The reported action of the Tariff Commission marks the termination of a fight which has been carried over the past two years, and is the first time in which this section of the flexible provisions of the 1922 Tariff Act has been made use of.

PROHIBITION AND PHARMACISTS.—Walter F. Lineberger, California Congressman (says the "Pacific Drug Review"), in discussing prohibition in relation to the retail and wholesale drug trade, states: "If a remedy for existing conditions is not speedily applied, law and order will break down. As long as such large quantities of alcohol are escaping from druggists, wholesale and retail dealers, into the hands of the people who use it for illegal purposes, not only criticism but legislation will be directed against the drug trade in an effort to correct the present most alarming situation. Drug trade organisations should take this matter up at once and offer whatever assistance they can to the Government, even against their own members."

THE SEIZED GERMAN DYE PATENTS.—The United States Government's suit against the Chemical Foundation which was dismissed by the Delaware Federal District Court, and was taken to the higher courts, is now attracting attention again. The case came up recently before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Attorney-General, Harlan F. Stone, stated that should the Government recover the seized dye patents now in the possession of the Chemical Foundation, it was "quite possible" they may be returned to their original owners. Summing up for the Government, Mr. Stone stressed the claim that Congress alone should have had determination of disposal of the patents, which had been sold to the Foundation for \$271,000 by the Alien Property Custodian in 1919.

Legal Reports

A Successful Defence.—At Woolwich Police Court, London, on December 3, Annie Silver, Tuam Road, Plumstead, was summoned for having sold camphorated oil alleged to contain mineral oil and to be deficient in camphor. The evidence showed that two bottles of oil were purchased, and that the contents were mixed for the purpose of analysis. For the defence it was contended that the contents of the two bottles, which were of different manufactures and descriptions, should not have been mixed. The magistrate agreed, and dismissed the case, allowing the defendant £2 2s. costs.

Cheque Case.—At Loughborough Police Court, on November 28, Arthur Reynolds, a London commercial traveller, was charged with forging a bill of exchange for the sum of £22 12s. 3d., drawn by Zenobia, Ltd., perfumery manufacturers, Loughborough, and payable to order of Walter Hardy & Co., Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. For the prosecution it was stated that the accused was employed as a traveller by Messrs. Hardy, from whom Messrs. Zenobia received an invoice marked: "Please note payments made to London office," which was not on the statement when received. On October 2 the accused called at the Zenobia Works and was handed a crossed cheque for £22 12s. 3d. Reynolds tried to induce the landlord of the hotel at which he was staying to cash the cheque, but he declined. Mr. Walter Hardy stated that the accused was employed on commission, and had no authority to collect accounts; and Mr. Charles Emerson Huston (Zenobia, Ltd.) deposed to handing accused the cheque. Frederick Harris, licensee of the Anchor Vaults, Loughborough, stated that he declined to cash the cheque; he went over to his bank, however, to see if the cheque could be cashed, Reynolds going with him. Witness signed an exchange slip to assist Reynolds, and when the cashier pointed out that the endorsement, "Walter Hardy," did not appear to be quite in order, accused said: "It's quite all right. I am the company, and can soon put that right." He then added the words, "and Co." The cheque was then cashed. Accused: I did not represent myself as Walter Hardy? Witness: No, but you did say you were the company. The police evidence was to the effect that accused replied when charged: "I understand the charge is to be withdrawn." Accused, who denied fraudulent intent, was committed for trial. He applied for assistance under the Poor Persons' Defence Act, and was admitted to bail.

False Declaration by an Importer.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on December 9, Mr. Charles Gray, Leigh-on-Sea, surrendered to his bail and pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment which charged him with making a false declaration, contrary to Section 118 of the Customs Consolidation Act (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 668). Mr. Havers, who appeared for the prosecution, said that if any person, in any matter relating to the customs, made a false declaration, he was liable under the Act of 1876 to a penalty of £100. By the Finance Act of 1915, however, that penalty was increased to £500, while the Court might, instead, order imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period of not more than two years. The justices would have had power to mitigate, but the accused preferred to go for trial, and it then became an indictable offence. The first charge related to the declaration of fifteen cases of scientific glassware. The declared value was £45, while the actual value was £242. The goods came from Germany, and were subject to a duty of 33½ per cent. under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. They were also subject, under the German Reparations Act, to a duty of 25 per cent. The Key Industry duty paid by the accused on the fifteen cases was only £15 instead of the correct amount of £80. The German Reparation levy paid was £11, whereas it should have been £62. Articles were priced at ½d. or ¾d. when the true value was 8d. to 10d. each. Only one of the fifteen cases was really purchased by the accused. Of the remainder, eleven had been purchased by the Scientific Glassware Co. and three by Messrs. Becker. Those people were competitors of the defendant. Apparently, by some

arrangement with the German shipper, he had all the cases consigned to him in his own name, and the only object which he could have had was to declare at a low value and so obtain the difference in the duty for himself, or for himself and the German shipper. Letters were found in the defendant's possession which showed that he and the German shipper had discussed how much the fine under those proceedings would be. There was a second charge in respect of twenty-two cases of glassware, the declared value by the accused being £74 and the real value £845. The duties payable on the false valuation were £41, but on the actual value they would have totalled £455. There were also found goods which were not even mentioned in the invoice. In addition, a generic term was used to describe various articles. When the Customs made inquiries, they received from the defendant two further invoices which related to goods found in the cases but not included in the original invoice. If the Customs could not rely upon the accuracy of the declarations, they would have to examine every single case which came into the country, and that would involve dislocation of business to an extraordinary degree. The accused, from the dock, said, "I have been duped by other people and have acted quite innocently." The Common Serjeant, in passing sentence, said, "You are not only defrauding the Customs but doing a grave injury to other people competing with you. If I ordered you to pay a fine you would have to stop in prison until it was paid. I am going to deal leniently with you. You will go to prison in the second division for four months."

Bankruptcy Reports

Re John Fred Hinckly Jenkins, Great Western Pharmacy, Cwmbran, Mon., chemist.—The first meeting of creditors was held on December 4 at Newport. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £315 9s. 10d., against assets £90 13s. 2d. Debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital and depression in trade through stoppage at local works. The matter was left with the official receiver.

Re Mangold Brothers (Louis Augustus Mangold and Charles Bernard Mangold, trading as), 17 Harp Lane, London, E.C., chemical merchants.—These debtors attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on December 5 for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £7,078 (unsecured £5,656), and assets valued at £1,146 (*C. & D.*, August 30, p. 329). In the course of his evidence, Mr. Louis Augustus Mangold stated the business was fairly successful up to May last, but then declined in consequence of a fall in prices and German competition. It appeared that in one instance chemicals which they had purchased for £400 had to be sold at £110, and another batch costing £1,030 was sold for £550. The failure of the firm was further due to lack of capital. Mr. Charles Bernard Mangold corroborated this evidence, and the examination was closed.

Re Robert Morrison Lambert, late of 10 Great St. Helens, London, E.C., and of Birchington, formerly chemical merchant, and now director of a company.—An application was made to Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court, on December 5, for an order of discharge on behalf of this bankrupt, who failed in July 1923 (*C. & D.*, II, 1923, p. 268). Mr. F. Vyvyan, deputy-official receiver, reported that the proved and provable debts amounted to £10,627; no assets were disclosed, and nothing had been realised from the estate. The applicant attributed his insolvency to lack of capital, trade depression (and consequent depreciation in the value of stock), heavy advertising charges, and medical expenses. As offences the official receiver reported insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; omission to keep proper books of account; trading with knowledge of insolvency; contributing to the bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance in living; and a previous arrangement with creditors. The registrar upheld the report of the official receiver, and suspended the discharge for two years and six months.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and **R.O.** Registered Office.

W. O. KAY & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: J. H. Kay, Broomlee, Largs, physician and surgeon; J. L. Galloway, 12 The Square, Cumnock, pharmacist; and Mrs. I. Kay. R.O.: 12 The Square, Cumnock.

WELLS & SMITH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist, etc., carried on by W. G. Wells at 36 Stone Street, Maidstone, Kent. The directors are: W. G. Wells and G. T. Smith. R.O.: 36 Lower Stone Street, Maidstone.

CLARKE'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of I. A. Clarke, of 32 Main Street, Portrush, pharmaceutical chemist. The directors are: H. A. Hamilton, R. E. Clarke, and I. A. Clarke. R.O.: 32 Main Street, Portrush.

MEDICAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, druggists, exporters, importers and manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in toilet, pharmaceutical, medical, chemical, industrial and other preparations, etc. Solicitors: Francis & Johnson, 62 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

BRIGGS'S PHARMACY STORES, LTD.—W. M. Lowick, 16 Bridge Street, Bristol, ceased to act as Receiver or Manager on November 19.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months ended September 30, 1924.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at rate of 36 per cent. per annum, less tax, payable January 1. Previous interim payments for 1924 were 9 per cent., less tax, paid October 1, and 9 per cent., less tax, paid July 1.

IDRIS & CO., LTD.—The annual report for the year ended October 31, 1924, states that the profit is £14,615 17s. 1d. (compared with £18,770 8s. for 1923), plus £4,075 brought in, making £18,691, less debenture interest £2,400. Dividend on A preference shares at 6 per cent. absorbs £6,600; on B preference shares at 7 per cent., £700; on A ordinary shares at 10 per cent., £5,000; on B ordinary shares at 5 per cent., £900; leaving to carry forward, £3,090 19s.

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1924, states that the company has again experienced a satisfactory year's trading. A sum of £1,000 has been set aside out of profits to be added to the depreciation reserve account. The net balance available is £13,855 13s. 4d., out of which it is proposed to transfer £1,200 to taxation reserve account, to appropriate £1,000 to shop improvements account, to place £2,000 to the general reserve account, and pay dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the preference shares and 12½ per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £1,170 13s. 4d. to be carried forward. Upon the passing of the present accounts and the adoption of the report, the reserve funds will stand at £27,620 7s. 9d. During the year the freehold interest of 98 Westbourne Grove has been acquired. Considerable improvements have been carried out at 146 Holborn Bars, E.C., and it is proposed early in the new year to improve and extend the premises at 274 Seven Sisters Road, a new lease of which has recently been arranged. The director who retires by rotation is Mr. J. K. Matterson; he is eligible and offers himself for re-election. During the year Mr. W. J. Spratling, who had completed twenty-five years' service as secretary, was co-opted to the board, and the shareholders will be asked to confirm the election.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1924, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 12, 1924.)

Facsimile signature, "L. Miller Johnson"; for an ornament (3). By Lilian Miller Johnson, 35 Portland Street, Southport. 451,477.

"MISELCAP"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. N. Nichols & Co., 203 Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester. 451,807.

"SALUSAL"; for medicinal salines (3). By C. A. Rudall, 7 Culworth House, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8. 451,942.

"NÉOPANCARPINE" and "RHINOFLUINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Marie Chabonat, 3 Rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris. 452,033/039.

"DOLLO"; for medicines (3). By J. McCowan, 174-178 Castle Street, Glasgow. 452,341.

"TOREX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Hugon & Co., Ltd., Ogden Lane, Openshaw, Manchester. 452,608. (Associated.)

"MAYROL"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 451,820.

"LEMON SQUEEZE," "LIME SQUEEZE," and "ORANGE SQUEEZE," each with oval device of fruit and squeezer ("Lemon Squeeze," "Lime Squeeze," and "Orange Squeeze" disclaimed); for beverage preparations (42). By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8. 450,049/050/051. (Associated.)

"STELLA"; for food substances (42). By The Star Yeast Co., Ltd., 41 Waring Street, Belfast. 451,626.

"CU-PED"; for preparations for the feet (43). By J. S. Taverner, 2 Edgecumbe Street, Plymouth. 448,742.

"SPRINGTIDES"; for bath salts (48). By Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, London, E.1. 450,821.

"AMOUR DE ROSE"; for all goods (48). By Naamlooze Vennootschap Eau de Cologne Fabriek J. C. Boldoot, Singel 92, Amsterdam, Holland. 451,501.

"CECILIAN" on seal device (seal device disclaimed); for toilet preparations (48). By The Southern Manufacturing Co., 83 St. James Road, Portsmouth. 451,108.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 19, 1924.)

"TYPON"; for goods (1). By Polygraphische Gesellschaft, Laupen, nr. Berne, Switzerland. 449,459.

"AERO BRAND" on circular device, including words "American Cyanamid Company Products," and hand grasping electric sparks; for cyanamide preparations for use as vermin exterminators (2). By American Cyanamid Co., 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 448,611. (Associated.)

"NEST" under picture of nest of eggs; for an egg preservative (2). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. 450,272. (Associated.)

"PACOFUID"; for chemicals (2). By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 61 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. 452,595. (Associated.)

"ELI LILLY & Co." facsimile signature; for medicines, etc. (3). By Eli Lilly & Co., 210 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, U.S.A. B442,142.

"SANOCRYLIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dansk Chemo-Therapeutisk Selskab, Blegdamsvej 72, Copenhagen. 448,683.

"KEMP'S BABEZONE," etc., on label; for a children's medicine (3). By C. Kemp, 157 Central Drive, Blackpool. B451,018.

"GARDEBO"; for herbal medicines (3). By Herb Gardens Co., Stephen's Buildings, Bank Street, Castleford, Yorkshire. 451,547.

"JOYCELENE"; for embrocation (3). By Joyce's Laboratories, 70 Grafton Street, London, W.1. 452,312.

"HEALTH SALT" and descriptive letterpress on striped label device; for a medicinal saline (3). By Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, London, N.W.1. 451,917. (Associated.)

"CURALGA"; for a neuralgia medicine (3). By W. Crowther and F. A. Deedman, 42 East Street, Bromley, Kent. 452,314.

Devices of weighted and winged feet, man's feet on lighted kitchen, and panoramic device of weighted feet, bowl of hot liquid and winged feet, with words "To-day, To-night, To-morrow"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Saltrates, Ltd., 22 Euston Buildings, George Street, London, N.W.1. 452,345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360. (Associated.)

Poisonings

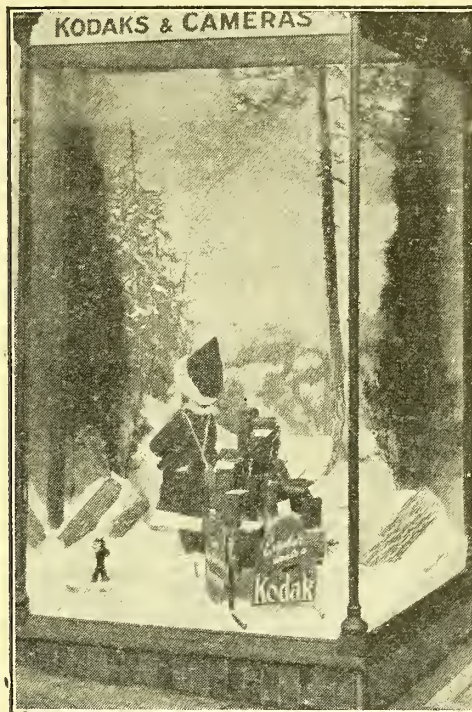
THE following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

An inquiry was resumed at Burnley, on December 5, regarding the death of Ellis Shanley, apprentice to Mr. F. A. Stackhouse, chemist and druggist, Rosegrove Lane (C. & D., December 6, p. 806). Mr. Stackhouse, in the course of his evidence, said he had had to complain about the deceased's carelessness and inattention, and gave the youth a further trial to see if he improved. Mr. Stackhouse's sister was also apprenticed to him, and she had complained about the conduct of the boy. Witness spoke to him about it, and there the matter ended. Witness was in the shop with a traveller when Shanley came from the dispensary in a trembling condition and said he had taken strychnine. An emetic was administered, but without effect. The Coroner: Could he have taken strychnine by mistake?—He was not taking anything at all that I know of, and he could not possibly make a mistake, if he got it from the dispensary. The poisons are all properly labelled. Mr. Nowell, solicitor for Mr. Stackhouse, asked him if the deceased had strict instructions from him that he was not to use any of the poisons from the cupboard, except under his supervision. Mr. Stackhouse replied that this was so. A medical witness stated that a packet found on Shanley contained cocaine. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the youth had taken 1½ gr. of strychnine. Miss A. Stackhouse gave confirmatory evidence and added that the deceased left behind a note, written partly in German and partly in English. Mr. Joseph Colin Wright, the traveller in the shop at the time of the occurrence, also gave his version of the incident. The coroner, in summing up, said it seemed almost inconceivable that a lad of seventeen, with fair prospects, should take his life in this way. He recorded a verdict of "Suicide by taking strychnine while not of sound mind."

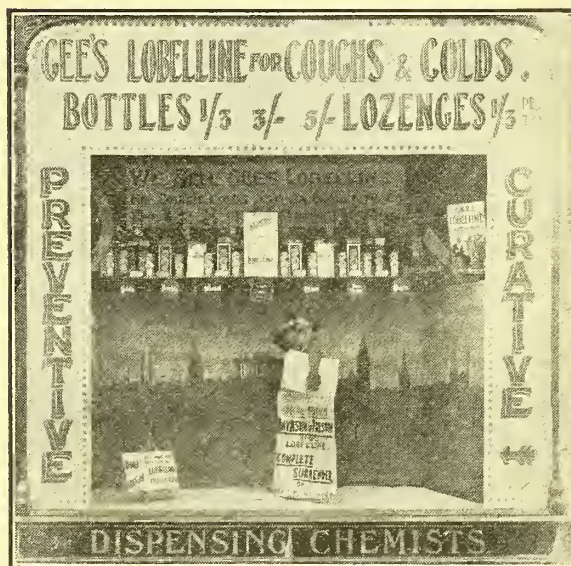
At an inquest held before Dr. F. J. Waldo, J.P., at the City coroner's Court, on November 14 and (by adjournment) on December 5, concerning the death of Benjamin Lewis, chiropodist, found dead in his chair at his office at 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased killed himself by taking hydrocyanic acid in the form of potassium cyanide, but that, owing to insufficient evidence, they were unable to say what his state of mind was when he took the poison. The jury added the following rider to their verdict:—"We (jury) are of opinion that the poison known as veronal should forthwith be placed in the Schedule of the Poisons Act; and we request the coroner to acquaint the proper authorities as to our unanimous rider in this important and pressing subject." [Veronal was added to Part II of the Poisons Schedule on April 14, 1913, and was transferred to Part I on January 14, 1918.—Editor.] Dr. Waldo said he would at once write to the Privy Council and the Pharmaceutical Society on the matter. The evidence pointed to a large quantity of veronal and aspirin in tablet form (and in bottles unmarked with the word "Poison") having been found at the office and residence of the deceased, and to these having been used by him, not by advice and under supervision of a medical practitioner with a view of easing pain caused by an aneurism of the brain (a very rare occurrence) and to produce sleep. In summing up, Dr. Waldo said he had for upwards of twenty-three years, as coroner, frequently pointed out the need, in the public interest, of placing veronal and its analogues under the restrictive provisions of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. He also pointed out the lesser danger of aspirin acting injuriously on the heart and other organs when taken indiscriminately—largely by women on their own account. Aspirin could, at present, be freely purchased in any shop as well as a chemist's, and, although not so poisonous as veronal, did a lot of harm under the present conditions of its unrestricted sale. Dr. Waldo thanked Mr. Archer, pathologist and chemist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the careful and exhaustive analysis he had made in the case.

Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.



CHRISTMAS PHOTOGRAPHIC WINDOW OF WALKER & HARRIS, LTD., CANTERBURY



AN EFFECTIVE DISPLAY BY THE PRESTON DRUG CO.

The background is a silhouette of the principal buildings in Preston.

A CHRONIC COMPLAINT.—The chairman of Burnley Insurance Committee complained at a recent meeting that such bodies were overweighted with regulations. He read a lot of them through, but could not understand what they meant. There seemed to be someone in London who had nothing to do but make these regulations.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Devon.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter on November 26, Mr. J. E. Calkin presiding. In view of instances brought to the notice of the Committee, it was resolved to request the Retail Pharmacists' Union to investigate the frequency of cases in which special expenses are properly, though not legally, incurred, with a view, if possible, to pressing for a covering Regulation when the terms of service come up for revision in 1927. The resignation of Mr. D. A. Evans on his removal to Bridport was accepted with regret, and Mr. W. E. Hollows was co-opted as a member of the Committee.

Liverpool.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 5, the names of three chemists were added to the panel list. The following statistical data was furnished for quarter ended September 30:—

	1923	1924
Prescriptions	187,286	212,850
Total cost	£6,455 13s. 2d.	£7,579 6s. 7d.
Av. cost per prescription	8.27d.	8.54d.
Frequency per person	0.70	0.77
Av. cost per person	5.79d.	6.60d.
Total insured persons	267,800	275,620

The cost of Insulin supplied to insured persons in the area at the cost of the Drug Fund during August and September was £9 4s. 3d. and £8 8s. 10d., respectively, and the cost of vaccines and serums £1 15s. 8d. and £2 8s. 1d. Negotiations are pending between the Ministry, the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and the National Association of Insurance Committees, with a view to testing of dispensing. Accounts chargeable to the Medical Benefit Fund, amounting to £37,496, were passed for payment.

London.—The annual meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on November 27. Mr. W. J. Weightman and Mr. H. Lener were respectively elected chairman and vice-chairman. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £19,408 5s. 4d., including £15,116 8s. 10d. to chemists, for the year 1924. The accounts were passed. It was reported that the sum of £45 11s. had been received from the Ministry of Health in connection with the investigation of "dangerous" drugs. The General Purposes Subcommittee reported that the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee had reappointed Messrs. G. B. Barnard, J. Keall and A. R. Melhuish as their representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee.

Middlesex.—The bi-monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on December 1, Mr. W. Kelland (chairman) presiding. The Finance and General Purposes Subcommittee reported the following payments from the Drug Fund.—To chemists, August accounts, £3,321 5s. 3d.; a practitioner for emergency drugs, £3 6s. 3d.; to the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee on account of expenses, 1924, £150; to chemists, September accounts, £3,631 10s. 2d.; to practitioner for emergency drugs, £8 0s. 2d. The Subcommittee recommended, subject to approval of the Ministry of Health, that the premises, No. 25 Cedars Road, Clapham, occupied by the Joint Pricing Committee, be acquired by the Committee. The subcommittee further stated that they had considered a report from the chief officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council with reference to 26 prescriptions submitted to chemists in the districts of Edmonton, Wood Green, Harrow, Uxbridge, and Willesden, which showed that twenty-one had been correctly dispensed. The following report on the other five cases was given:—(1) Chemist ordered to pay the sum of 21s., plus costs, but no conviction recorded; (2) chemist fined 20s. and 15s. costs; (3 and 4) a letter of caution sent to the chemist; and (5) no action taken. The subcommittee has given directions

for further samples to be taken and tested periodically. The action of the Subcommittee was approved.

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on December 3, Mr. C. W. Andrew in the chair, the following particulars were presented by the Checking Supervisor:—

	August	September
Number of prescriptions ..	90,770	102,719
Total value ..	£3,325	£3,771
Average ingredient cost ..	4.33d.	4.34d.
„ dispensing fee ..	4.46d.	4.47d.

Prescriptions for the nine months numbered 1,111,525, the figures for the three quarters being as follow:—First quarter, 493,270; second quarter, 323,938; third quarter, 294,317. The total cost of prescriptions for the nine months was £41,023, made up thus:—First quarter, £18,158; second quarter, £12,064; third quarter, £10,801. Insulin statistics for the three quarters are as follow:—First quarter, 162 prescriptions, cost £137; second quarter, 227 prescriptions, cost £128; third quarter, 237 prescriptions, cost £72. The number and value of Ministry of Pensions prescriptions in the London region were as follow:—May, 5,726, £273; June, 4,681, £226; July, 5,639, £257; August, 5,086, £230. Disallowances during the three months ended October 10 in the South-Eastern district included:—Cresolin for disinfection, drop bottles, elastic anklet, eye shades, glass rods, hypodermic syringe and needles, inhalation tubes, knee caps, nutrient suppositories, Ovaltine, rubber tubing, ring pessaries, sphagnum moss, sputum flask, thermogene, trusses, urethral syringe, wire inhaler, impermeable pilule.

Portsmouth.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 27, the chairman stated that there were now fifty-nine chemists on the panel, with eighty-one pharmacies. The average number of patients per doctor was 974.—The committee's relations with the doctors and chemists had been of the happiest, and there had been no complaints, formal or informal. Last year 208,075 prescriptions were issued; the doctors received £32,501 and the chemists £7,082. It was decided to send letters to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees expressing the committee's satisfaction that the work had proceeded so smoothly during the year. Mr. G. T. Eaton was elected chairman, and Mr. H. Ruoff was again appointed as the committee's representative on the Joint Pricing Committee. Bills approved for payment included £340 to the doctors on account of the fourth quarter and £633 8s. 2d. to chemists for the month of September. An estimate of £300 was also approved for the pricing of prescriptions during 1925.

Preston.—From July 1 to September 30 the cost of prescriptions in Preston averaged 10d. per insured person, against 9.1d. at Oldham, 7.8d. at Blackburn, 7.2d. at Barrow, 7.1d. at Burnley, 7d. at Rochdale, and 6.8d. at Bolton. The total prescriptions in Preston were 56,932, costing £2,144 1s. 8d. The chairman of the Insurance Committee at a recent meeting said that the figures did not show Preston in a good light, as the average for a manufacturing district was 7.48d. per person, as against 10d. in Preston. Between £8,000 and £9,000 was spent in medicines. Dr. Pimblett described the figures as startling, and said Preston people had always been fond of taking medicine. No doubt the Ministry of Health would go into the question. Dr. Derham thought the tendency was for people to make greater claims on the service than in the early days of the Act.

Sheffield.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the clerk reported that since the inception of the present Committee, £51,920 had been paid to chemists, or £159,804 since the commencement of the Act. The service given by the profession has continued to be of a satisfactory nature. Arrangements have been carried out in conjunction with doctors and chemists for securing the proper completion of prescriptions in all particulars. The testing of dispensing has been generally satisfactory; in certain cases the Committee were not satisfied, and inflicted a penalty. During the period of office of the Committee sixty-seven cases have been investigated by the Medical Services Subcommittee, six by the Pharmaceutical Service Com-

mittee, and the Joint Services Subcommittee has dealt with twenty-five cases of dispensing. Payment to chemists for November amounted to £1,628 17s. 8d.

Smethwick.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on December 2, the Medical Benefits Committee reported that a case of alleged erroneous dispensing had been submitted to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, who recommended that a deduction of a minimum amount be made from the remuneration payable to the chemist (*C. & D.*, October 25, p. 597). The clerk was directed to issue a circular letter to chemists pointing out that they are required to stock the appliances specified on the tariff so far as practicable. The following statistics have been received relating to the prescribing of practitioners during the quarter ended September 30:—

No. of prescriptions	28,379
Cost of ingredients	£376 18 1
Cost of dispensing fees	£528 6 0
Average ingredient cost per prescription ..	3.2d.
Average dispensing fee per prescription ..	4.5d.
Per prescription	7.7d.
Average No. of prescriptions per person ..	0.95

The cost of insulin supplied during the quarter was £2 4s. 7d., and vaccines (12 prescriptions) £14 6s. 2d.

Payments to chemists for September amounted to £310 15s. 8d., and for October £346 13s. 1d.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on November 26, the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported a case where 10 gr. of salol was ordered in a prescription in cachets, the average of salol in each cachet being 6.95 gr. The chemist informed the Subcommittee that he meant to give about 7-gr. doses, as he had experienced a case where a large dose had in his opinion caused death. He had not communicated with the doctor. The Subcommittee took a serious view of the case, and pharmaceutical members advised that 10 gr. of salol was not an unusual or an excessive dose. The Committee decided to censure the chemist.

SCOTLAND

Drug Accounts Committee.—The following statement has been issued from the Central Checking Bureau, showing, during the first nine months of the years 1915 to 1924, the number of forms allowed, the value, and the average price, in respect of Insurance Committees in the burghs and the counties:—

Year	Burghs			Av. price per form	Counties			Av. price per form
	No. of forms	Value			No. of forms	Value		
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	d.	
1915	1,105,050	43,644 17 11	9.47	579,916	24,194 1 7	10.01		
1916	934,352	38,769 11 6½	9.95	503,853	22,321 15 8	10.63		
1917	892,790	34,830 1 11	9.36	480,574	19,938 13 9½	9.95		
1918	886,934	40,768 8 3	11.03	494,745	24,594 4 10½	11.93		
1919	929,098	46,403 11 9	11.98	541,906	29,221 15 10	12.94		
1920*	984,590	67,347 6 10	16.41	568,846	41,221 11 2	17.39		
1921	950,786	54,540 19 8½	13.76	546,210	33,024 4 1½	14.51		
1922	1,074,860	58,028 0 0	12.95	626,004	35,042 0 11	13.43		
1923*	1,051,485	58,200 2 7	13.28	615,291	34,963 8 4	13.63		
1924*	1,256,120	73,390 18 10½	14.02	743,080	44,340 5 6	14.32		

* The cost of insulin is not included in the above figures.

Dundee.—A meeting of Dundee panel chemists was held on December 8, Mr. Charles Stephen presiding. It was agreed to continue the pharmaceutical service in 1925 on present terms. It was arranged that shops be kept open all day on Wednesday before Christmas, opened on Thursday (Christmas Day) till 1 p.m. only for sale of medicines and Insurance dispensing. It was decided to leave the question of testing of Insurance medicines to the Standing Committee.

Fife.—At a meeting of Fife County Insurance Committee, held in Kirkcaldy on November 29, a circular was read from the Scottish Board of Health concerning the Committee's expenditure on drugs, and remarking that the matter called for some explanation. The circular also emphasised the need for the discontinuance by practitioners of needless expenditure. Dr. Douglas said

a great number of patients liked drugs, and would take as much as one could give them. There was no doubt that in certain quarters there was a tendency for doctors to give more than was necessary. They had already in the history of the Panel Committee the disagreeable duty of surcharging a medical man £100. They were quite at one with the Board that the amount of money available was more than necessary. The circular was remitted to the Medical Benefit Subcommittee for consideration.

General Council of Panel Chemists

A MEETING of the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland) was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 26, when Mr. A. A. Dick, Bellshill, and Mr. C. Stephen, Dundee, were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the vice-chairman, it was agreed to amend Section 3 of the constitution to read as follows:—"The General Council shall elect from their number an Executive Committee of fifteen, including the two representatives of bodies corporate and the chairman and vice-chairman of the General Council." Fifteen representatives were nominated for election to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), of whom the following were elected:—Messrs. F. W. M. Bennett, Arbroath; J. Fraser, Dumfries; T. Guthrie, Clydebank; G. Shiach Kitchen, Glasgow; W. G. McNab, Gorebridge; J. B. McVitie, Glasgow; R. Marshall, Grangemouth; M. Meldrum, Ayr; J. R. Milne, Dundee; C. Simpson, Aberdeen; and C. Stewart, Kirkcaldy. The chairman declared that the foregoing, with Mr. A. A. Dick, Bellshill; Mr. C. Stephen, Dundee; Mr. G. McV. Abercromby, Edinburgh (St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd.), and Mr. W. S. Bell, Edinburgh (Boots, Ltd.), would constitute the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), the chairman and vice-chairman of the executive of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society being *ex-officio* members. The financial statement for the year, showing a favourable balance, was submitted and approved.

The report of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) included a reference to the Royal Commission on the Insurance Acts which might evolve a new situation. The committee had agreed to ask the General Council of Panel Chemists to authorise the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) to take any action that circumstances might call for in connection with the proceedings of the Royal Commission. The report also referred to the resolutions passed at the St. Andrew's meeting of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees with reference to the testing of dispensing under Insurance contracts. It had been secured that this procedure should be carried out in consultation with the Pharmaceutical Committee in each area. Reference was also made to the endeavour to obtain a uniform list of emergency drugs for all the areas in Scotland, and a draft list was submitted. It was suggested that the General Council should approve the principle of a uniform emergency list as proposed. Attention was also directed to the unsatisfactory position in regard to the prescribing of proprietary medicines. In practice eight different methods of dealing with this matter were in operation by Insurance Committees in Scotland, and it was strongly recommended that an endeavour should be made to arrive at a common uniform method for the whole of Scotland, and that the General Council should approve such a uniform method. The recent establishment of a Departmental Committee by the Scottish Board of Health to deal with the question of hospital accommodation and ancillary services in Scotland was mentioned, and it was suggested that that committee might deal with questions bearing upon pharmaceutical service affecting panel chemists, and the Standing Committee had deemed it wise carefully to watch the proceedings of the committee. It was reported, regarding the objections raised against the addition of pyridine to methylated spirit, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was in consultation with the British Medical Association with a view to joint action to have these objections considered and removed. The committee had by request attended a conference with the Scottish Board of Health and the representatives of

the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees and of panel doctors, to discuss the arrangements for pharmaceutical service for 1925. The committee had reaffirmed the previous claim to an increased dispensing fee, and the matter had been fully discussed. The Board pointed out that with an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of prescription-forms in Scotland, an increase of 29 per cent. in the amount expended on drugs and appliances, and an increase of 5 per cent. on the price per prescription-form, it was calculated that at the end of the year there would be a deficit from the drug fund constituted by the *per capita* allocation. There was a balance in the drug fund which would meet payments for the year, but the considerable increase made any consideration of increased dispensing fee not a practical question. Moreover, the Board of Health, in view of the Royal Commission on the Insurance Acts and the probability of new proposals as a result, thought the time inexpedient for any alteration in the terms for pharmaceutical service for 1925. The committee reported agreement in respect to it being recognised that an order for an open-wave bandage would always mean a white open-wave bandage, and that grey open-wave bandages should be deleted from the drug fund; also that the standards for appliances of the British Pharmaceutical Codex should be accepted as applying to Scotland; also that sphagnum moss should be deleted from the schedule of prescribed appliances. At a meeting subsequent to the conference the committee unanimously agreed to report to the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland) in favour of the Council recommending panel chemists to accept the arrangements agreed upon at the interview with the Board of Health on October 22.

After discussion the report of the Standing Committee was approved, and the following resolution was adopted:—
 "It was unanimously agreed to recommend panel chemists to continue pharmaceutical service for 1925 on the same conditions as for 1924, with the modification that when open-wave bandages are ordered white open-wave bandages shall be supplied; that grey open-wave bandages shall be deleted from the drug tariff; that appliances shall conform to the standards of the British Pharmaceutical Codex; and that sphagnum moss shall be deleted from the schedule of prescribed appliances." It was agreed that after this resolution had been submitted to and accepted by the Scottish Board of Health it should be issued to every panel chemist in Scotland.

South-Eastern Federation Meeting

THE Federation of South-Eastern Counties Pharmacists' Associations held the annual meeting on December 3, at which there was a good attendance of members. Satisfactory reports were received as to the coding of prescriptions, and the Secretary was urged to press upon Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society the advantage of marking prescriptions. Mr. F. W. Burgess expressed the opinion that Associations were merging into Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as the Federation was a Federation of Associations he raised the question as to what the position would be if all the Associations became Branches. It was eventually agreed that the Federation be a Federation of the South-Eastern Counties' Pharmacists. The following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. Arthur Mills, Eastbourne; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Edgar Jones, Brighton; *Treasurer*, Mr. Henry C. Browne, Eastbourne; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. D. Marchant, Eastbourne. Mr. Edgar Jones opened a discussion on Insurance formulary, and it was eventually agreed that the matter was best dealt with locally. It was agreed that the outing take the form of a visit to Brighton in June.

THE BEAUTY OF HORN-RIMMED SPECTACLES.—"Owl-like they may be, but what other bird and how many humans combine in their appearance so nice an admixture of dignity and efficiency? The owl is the bird of wisdom. . . . They also make it easier to look into the 'windows of the soul,' a matter of some importance in these days of easy commercial morality."—"Rector" in "The Morning Post."

Institute of Chemist-Analysts

A MEETING of the organising committee of the proposed Institute of Chemist-Analysts took place on December 5 in the Central Building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1.

The present unsatisfactory condition of the official control of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations in this country was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that an analyst who has not had personal experience in the compounding of drugs is not a fit person to analyse them and express an opinion as to the accuracy of the dispensing. It was decided that the Institute should approach the official bodies and endeavour to impress them with the necessity of employing only analysts with a pharmaceutical qualification in government and other official laboratories where the analysis of drugs and pharmaceutical products is carried out.

The Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Institute were carefully considered and the section dealing with the qualifications for Associateship and Fellowship was agreed to as follows:—

A.—The admission to Associateship includes the passing of the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In addition, he or she must have either taken post-graduate courses for a year at a University or recognised College or have been engaged for a period of two years on analytical work with a Fellow of the Institute or in an approved laboratory or works, or produce satisfactory evidence of proficiency in analytical chemistry at the discretion of the Council.

B.—A candidate for the Fellowship of the Institute has, in addition to the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to prove that:—

1. He is not less than 24 years of age.
2. He has passed the Institute's examination for the Fellowship.
3. Or, he possesses the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; or, a University degree in chemistry; or, an equivalent qualification recognised by the Council, and in each case provides substantial evidence to the Council of proficiency in analytical chemistry.
4. Or, that since his admission as an Associate he has been continuously engaged in the study and practice of chemistry for a period of not less than two years, in a manner considered satisfactory by the Council, or he has devised processes or methods of standardisation of sufficient merit, or carried out original research work.

The honorary secretary was instructed to proceed with the registration of the Institute. Two members present at the meeting made very generous donations towards the initial fund, and the expenses to be incurred in registering the Institute have been guaranteed by the organising committee. A list of provisory officers of the Institute was adopted, and this closed the meeting.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, J. Cofman-Nicoresti, The City Laboratory, 113 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

SAMPLING MILK.—The following is the method of taking samples of milk at railway stations, as given in Report No. 271 of the medical officer of health for the City of London: "Six samples are taken at one session in recently sterilised bottles. . . . On the arrival of a milk train, and as soon as the churns have been deposited on the platform, certain churns are selected from which it is proposed to take samples. The following procedure is then adopted for each sample: The milk in the churn is thoroughly mixed with a clean plunger. A stout new indiarubber band is then twisted round the neck of the sample bottle so as to form a handle, the stopper is removed, and the bottle lowered into the milk and thus filled. The stopper is immediately replaced and a linen cover tied over it. The bottle is then labelled. The plunger before use is thoroughly cleansed in hot water and soda, and after use it is washed in running water and dried on a clean cloth. After this cleansing the plunger is used to stir the milk preparatory to the taking of another sample. The plunger is only used twice, so that three are required to take six samples of milk. The cloth on which the plunger is dried is only used once."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE second evening meeting of the session was held on December 7 in the Lecture Theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (President) occupied the chair. Among those present were Sir William Glyn-Jones, Professor Greenish, Messrs. Greenwood Watkin, Langford Moore, W. Browne, F. Browne, Sage, T. Tickle and Miss Tickle, Messrs. H. Deane, Ellison, and Mapleshorpe.

The President, in introducing Mr. E. J. Salisbury, D.Sc., F.L.S., reader in Plant Ecology in the University of London, to give a paper on

The Nature and History of the British Flora,

described the subject as a fascinating branch of botany, and paid a tribute to Dr. Salisbury's work in this field. Dr. Salisbury first indicated that the development of the British flora had taken place on practically the same lines as the development of the British people themselves. The vascular cryptogams, he pointed out, were in remote times of very widespread distribution. Fossil plants have been found in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres in both Arctic and tropical climates, which go to prove that the climate of the globe was not varied as it is now. The differentiation of the flora of these islands began to take place so far back as the Tertiary Period. In late tertiary times the Sequoias or giant trees (such as still exist only in California) were found in Britain, and also widespread over the North and South Hemispheres. Dr. Salisbury then proceeded to discuss the flora of the Pre-glacial and the Pliocene Periods, and showed a slide giving the extent of the last glaciation from the Thames Valley to Northern Europe. Some very beautiful slides of Arctic willows and other Northern plants were shown, the lecturer pointing out that the pre-glaciation flora was wiped out at this period, only Arctic plants being able to survive. From the end of the Ice Age, about 10,000 years ago, the history of British flora is one of continued immigration. In discussing the derivation of plants from the continent of Europe the speaker mentioned that East Anglia possesses the characteristics of the continental climate of Europe, and gave examples of the flora to illustrate this point. With the advent of neolithic man plant cultivation was introduced in these islands, and this meant, at the same time, the introduction of weeds. Two of these were fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*) and fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). The effect of rainfall and high temperature, chalky and water-logged soil on the flora were next discussed. In describing the methods of the introduction of new types Dr. Salisbury said that botany owed a great deal to pharmacists, incidentally mentioning that the ivy-leaf toad flax, now so prolific in this country, was an "escape" from the Chelsea physic garden. It was Dillenius (Sherardian Professor at Oxford, 1734-1747) who brought the plant from Italy. Examples of American plants (e.g., the pond weed, which first appeared in 1847 at Market Harborough) were next given. How these plants became established in this country is not clear. With regard to the flora from the Iberian peninsula, Dr. Salisbury gave the various theories accounting for their presence in Cornwall and Ireland, one of these being that there was formerly a land connection, now submerged. His own view is that they were introduced by immigrants. The distribution of plants, he considered, is closely concerned with the migration of population and takes place almost entirely from the neighbouring continent. The number of invading plants, however, diminish, as only a percentage of the continental plants appear to have established themselves. The Danes and Romans in their successive invasions, it was pointed out, added new types to the British flora. The lecture was profusely illustrated by lantern slides of plants (in colour) of rocks, showing the effects of glaciation, of maps, and diagrams. There was no discussion. At the close of the lecture the President moved a vote of thanks, to which Dr. Salisbury replied.

Branch Meetings

Birmingham.—The Birmingham Branch held a meeting on December 3, the chairman (Mr. J. T. Bell) presiding. Mr. H. O. Lloyd, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, who was the speaker, said that the subject he had been advertised to speak upon, namely, *A Review of Four Years' Council Work and its Effect on Pharmacy, Present and Future, from the Standpoint of Birmingham's Representative*, was too comprehensive for the short time at his disposal, and he had, therefore, chosen a few of the subjects which were at the present time receiving the close consideration of the Council. He gave a detailed account of the proposed alterations to the Society's by-laws, and dealt with the effect these would have on the educational courses of pharmacy students. He also spoke upon the possibility, in the near future, of legislation being introduced for the control of pharmaceutical proprietaries, and invited the opinions of his audience upon the desirability of such legislation and the form it should take. The Dangerous Drugs Acts, and the serious effect of purely technical breaches of the complicated Regulations imposed by the Government Department upon pharmacists, and the possibility considered of additions being made to the list of drugs were next considered. The Benevolent Fund, especially in relation to Birmingham's contribution thereto, and the reorganisation resulting from the "test case," were also dealt with. An interesting discussion followed.

Blackburn.—A special meeting of the North-East Lancashire branch was held on December 3, Mr. S. H. Sidebottom (Accrington), chairman, presiding over an excellent attendance from Darwen, Blackburn, Accrington and adjacent towns, both members and student associates attending. The speaker was Mr. J. F. Simon, M.P.S., of Leeds, who gave a lantern address on *The Manufacturing Side of Pharmacy*. The chairman, in his opening remarks, said that some years ago they provided special centres where students could take classes in chemistry, physics and botany. To-day it was possible for a student to pass the first part of his examination before finishing his term of apprenticeship. He would put two old maxims before them: "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," and "the only way in which you can achieve your aim is by steady, persevering, plodding effort." He hoped they would take the fullest advantage of these opportunities. Mr. J. F. Simon first congratulated the branch on having secured the attendance of such a large company of student associates. He then dealt with the methods of heating in laboratories, and described the various types of boilers, economisers and super-heaters in use. He referred to the manufacture of various B.P. galenicals, including confections, capsules, emulsions, granulated effervescent, extracts (liquid and solid), spirit tinctures, resins, tablets, ointments, etc., adding interest to his remarks by a fine collection of lantern slides of up-to-date pharmaceutical plant and machinery. Finally, the speaker dealt with the analytical laboratory. Mr. W. H. Lightbown proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and Councillor W. H. Grimshaw (treasurer) seconded.

Folkestone.—A meeting of the Folkestone and district branch was held on December 3, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. J. Stainer; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. A. Balmford; *Secretary*, Mr. F. C. Jones. Arrangements were made for a social evening and for a visit of a delegate from headquarters, also for a lecture by Dr. Stanley White.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The student-associates' section of the Newcastle-on-Tyne branch held the opening meeting of the session on December 2, when Mr. E. Neville Browne (chairman) gave an address on *Student Association and what it means*.

Nottingham.—A meeting of the Nottingham branch was held at the Flying Horse Hotel on December 3, Mr. E. C. Carr (chairman) presiding. Mr. Bernard Gill gave a lecture on *The Migration of Birds*, and an interesting discussion followed.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," *The Chemist & Druggist*, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.

Report on the November Analytical Exercise

The powder distributed to students on November 4 contained one part by weight of mercuric chloride, two parts of magnesium sulphate, and seven parts of dry sodium carbonate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Hg	...	...	...	...	7.4
Mg	...	...	...	...	2.0
Na	...	...	...	...	30.4
Cl	...	...	...	...	2.6
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	7.8
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	39.6
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	10.2
					<hr/> 100.0

There was also present, as impurity, something more than a trace of calcium.

Samples of the powder were distributed to seventy-seven students, and fifty-six reports were received for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were:—(a) Metallic radicals: Mercury, 4; magnesium, 9; sodium, 2. (b) Acidic radicals: Hydrochloric, 2; sulphuric, 10; carbonic, 1. The evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube was unreported by eighteen students.

This exercise—the opening one of the Tournament Series—has aroused a very gratifying amount of interest. It was of a comparatively simple description, and the proportion of students who attained high marks is larger than usual; but in many cases in which the results reported were substantially correct the marks awarded would have been distinctly higher had due attention been given to certain of the matters mentioned in the report on last month's analysis, which involve deductions. While a variety of special points are referred to in the replies to individual correspondents, there are some which may more appropriately be made the subjects of the following general remarks:—

The precipitate formed when hydrogen sulphide was passed into the original hydrochloric-acid solution was not infrequently stated to have been yellow at first, but gradually to darken and eventually to become black. This behaviour (1) might indicate the presence of mercuric chloride, or (2) it might be due to the presence of some element whose sulphide is yellow, side by side with one which forms a black sulphide, or (3) both of these causes might be concerned. With these different possibilities before them, however, some students who detected mercury made no real attempt to prove either the presence or the absence of arsenic-group metals, but simply assumed that they were absent. Others treated the hydrogen sulphide precipitate with ammonium hydrosulphide, but, perceiving that it did not all dissolve, they concluded, without suitably testing the matter, that no part of it dissolved, and made no examination of the liquid obtained on filtration. These omissions were regarded as serious.

Two points of considerable importance arose in connection with the employment in a few cases in this analysis of solution of sodium hydroxide instead of ammonium hydrosulphide as a solvent for sulphides of the arsenic group, and both seem to have caused some confusion. The first of these points is that the mercuric sulphide was slightly, but distinctly, dissolved by the sodium hydroxide and, being re-precipitated (black) when the alkaline filtrate was subsequently acidified, was mistakenly supposed to indicate the presence of tin (stannous sulphide is dark brown). The second point is that solution of sodium hydroxide alone is not a solvent for stannous sulphide, so that if the latter had been present in association with the mercuric sulphide it would not have passed into solution to any appreciable extent, and tin would most likely have remained undetected.

It is important to point out that it is stannic sulphide (yellow and slightly acidic in character) which dissolves in sodium hydroxide or ammonium hydrosulphide, and that stannous sulphide (dark brown and not acidic) does not dissolve appreciably in either of these reagents unless there is some cause for its conversion into the stannic state. Solution of ammonium hydrosulphide, which has stood for some time and has become yellow from the formation of disulphide, can supply sulphur to convert stannous into stannic sulphide, hence the employment of this reagent ensures the formation of some stannic sulphide and its passing into solution, from which latter it is obtained as a pale-yellow precipitate on subsequent acidification. Those students who are in the habit of using sodium hydroxide instead of ammonium hydrosulphide or sulphide, should note these points particularly, and consider the narrow limits of applicability of the first-named.

In a few reports there was no indication given that, after boiling out the excess of hydrogen sulphide from the filtrate from Group II, nitric acid had been added and the liquid boiled prior to adding ammonium chloride and hydroxide as group reagents. The operation itself is one which should not be omitted, and if it has been carried out the fact should be reported.

The presence of calcium was reported by six students only. Actually present to a very small extent, as impurity, it could be detected, but usually only by careful examination, when tested for as oxalate. We are doubtful if more than one, or at most two, of those who reported it were in possession of undoubted evidence of its presence.

One large group of students reported the presence of iron, in quantity sufficient to give an iron-group precipitate capable of being separated and examined; also a reaction for a trace of a phosphate. Confirmation of the latter could not be obtained, however, and the thiocyanate reaction for iron was so faint as to indicate little more than a recognisable trace.

It is not a part of the function of this column to give instruction in spelling, but the pharmacy students of to-day, who are the coming pharmacists, should be careful to avoid any of the following misspellings of words more or less closely related to their future calling, all of which occur in the present batch of reports: acidified, concentrated, chromium, dessicator, dissolved, effervescence, effervesence, evaporate, gass, grandular, metallic, nickol, soluble, subliment.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

T. B. CLARKSON, 12 North Street, Melton Mowbray.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

ERIC D. TWEEDALE, 188 King Street, Dukinfield, Cheshire.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:—

T. B. Clarkson (First Prize)	97	Sapere Aude	93
E. D. Tweedale (Second Prize)	95	G.N.R.	92
Rea	94	Nepenthe	92
Aero	93	Pot. Chlor.	92
Audax	93	Sinapis	92
Conister	93	Vacuum	92
Cushag	93	Vevax	92
Mazona	93	Xylem	92
		Anethi	91
		Beginner	91

Frank Thornby	...	90	Floramyne	...	81
Calyx	...	90	Diogenes	...	80
R. N. Tinker	...	89	Harco	...	79
Student	...	89	Spero	...	76
Victory	...	89	Sparks	...	75
F. C. Buckley	...	88	Parchem	...	72
Aniline	...	88	R.F.S.	...	72
Annulus	...	88	Eos	...	71
Centigrade	...	88	Novex	...	71
Coenocyte	...	88	Cirencester	...	70
Iodi	...	88	Becky	...	68
Q.E.D.	...	88	Linctus	...	67
Westcott	...	88	Matt. Thomas	...	64
X.	...	88	Solvit	...	64
Persevere	...	87	Radio	...	60
Aquila	...	86	B.H.F.	...	57
Mac	...	86	Dionea Muscipula	...	48
Syrupus	...	84	Doc	...	26

2. Correspondents who are qualified:—

F. J. Jackson	...	92
Tearlack	...	92

TO CORRESPONDENTS

CONISTER.—The fact that you found mercury in the solution obtained by percolating the original hydrogen sulphide precipitate with boiling 1 in 2 nitric acid would indicate that the precipitate had not been washed quite free from hydrochloric acid, and that this caused an aqua regia effect.

CUSHAG.—Heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid could not cause gas evolution that would sensibly affect solution of potassium chromate, but even if it did this would not indicate the presence of a sulphate, which is the inference you state. It was a mistake to employ concentrated nitric acid in connection with the solubility of the precipitate produced by barium chloride in testing for acid radicals.

MAZONA.—Judging from your report, you omitted to add sulphuric acid when testing for lead in the nitric-acid filtrate from the mercuric sulphide.

SAPERE AUDE.—If, as you report, you added silver nitrate to a solution of the original powder in dilute nitric acid, you would not be able to observe whether or not the precipitate formed was entirely soluble in ammonium hydroxide, since the latter reagent would interact with the mercuric chloride present to produce the substance called "white precipitate," insoluble in the reagent. Give full details of the examination of all filtrates, whether positive indications are obtained or not.

G. N. R.—Your carefully conducted analysis and your thoughtful remarks concerning it indicate an appreciation of the often-forgotten fact that chemical analysis is not merely a matter of tables and of operations carried out in a mechanical manner, but that it affords ample scope for the exercise of reasoning power and of judgment.

POT. CHLOR.—Avoid the use of hydrochloric acid when preparing a solution to be tested for phosphate by means of ammonium molybdate. The portion of the sodium carbonate extract acidified with acetic acid should have yielded a precipitate of lead sulphate on the addition of lead acetate.

SINAPIS.—The white brittle bead which you obtained on heating the powder on charcoal must have consisted mainly of sodium carbonate.

VEVAX.—Before applying your final test for cadmium, you report that you added potassium cyanide until the solution was colourless, but it was colourless to begin with. Ascertain why potassium cyanide is ever added at this stage and when its addition is needless. Sulphur dioxide was not evolved when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid.

ANETHI.—Although you digested the hydrogen sulphide precipitate with ammonium hydrosulphide and filtered, you omitted to give any account of testing the filtrate for metals of the arsenic group.

BEGINNER.—The account of your reactions to confirm magnesium is obscure. Ammonium magnesium phosphate is not dissolved by ammonium chloride, and you do not report reactions which would produce magnesium

hydroxide—a substance which is dissolved by that reagent.

STUDENT.—Why did you omit to examine the hydrogen sulphide precipitate for lead, bismuth, copper, cadmium, and stannous sulphides?

F. C. BUCKLEY and ANILINE.—Borate was not present. Try the turmeric paper test, in a blank experiment, with dilute hydrochloric acid alone and compare the result with that obtained with a solution containing a borate besides the acid.

PERSEVERE.—Note that the sulphides of the arsenic group are not all dissolved by ammonium hydroxide; also that it is not sufficient to report that a precipitate does not appear to dissolve in a solvent. After filtration, the filtrate must be examined in the usual way to ascertain whether or not any part of the precipitate has dissolved. The fact that a precipitate formed by barium chloride does not dissolve in ammonium hydroxide is not evidence of the presence of a sulphate.

AQUILA.—Your report in outline is not unsatisfactory, but much greater detail is required in order to show that your examination of the powder was sufficiently full.

MAC.—The reactions you attributed to lead were really due to mercuric chloride.

SYRUPUS.—The carrying over of ferrous salt in the spray from a hydrogen sulphide generator can be dealt with by passing the gas through an efficient wash-bottle containing water or through a tube containing a tuft of cotton wool not too tightly packed.

DIODENES.—It is difficult to understand how you got a reaction indicating the presence of cadmium. Sodium was present in too large a proportion to be looked upon as an impurity only.

SPERO and PARCHEM.—The filtrates from the treatment of the hydrogen sulphide precipitate with ammonium hydrosulphide and with nitric acid should not have been put aside unexamined, or, if they were examined, the results should have been reported.

SPARKS.—Read the general remarks regarding sodium hydroxide as a solvent for arsenic-group sulphides; also the reply to "Vevax."

R. F. S.—The precipitate you supposed to be zinc sulphide most likely consisted of sulphur.

EOS.—You should not have omitted to test for lead when examining the hydrogen sulphide precipitate. See also the reply to "Sparks."

BECKY and SOLVIT.—In testing for acidic radicals you report, correctly, that silver nitrate gave a white precipitate in a solution containing nitric acid, but, incorrectly, that in another portion not containing this acid, it did not produce any precipitate.

LINCTUS.—Report the results of all reactions tried, whether they are positive or negative. You must have deceived yourself somehow as to the production of a globule of mercury by the reduction of the powder when heated on a charcoal block.

MATT. THOMAS.—Give fuller details as to what you do—not mere statements that nothing was found in this or that group. Apparently you omitted any test for a sulphate.

RADIO.—Your results, as far as they go, are fairly accurate, but your report is too fragmentary. The reaction adduced as evidence of the presence of a bicarbonate was not suitable to prove or disprove this.

DIONEA MUSCIPULA.—You seem to have permitted your judgment to be warped by preconceived ideas. The actual composition of the mixture is altogether out of harmony with your elaborate endeavours to prove the presence of cerium in it.

DOC.—Your preliminary examination was insufficient. There was no real advantage in separately examining the aqueous and the acid solutions of the powder. Read the general remarks and the replies to other correspondents, and, if you can, repeat the analysis on a similar mixture prepared by yourself.

LEGISLATION FOR GRADING EGGS.—The Ulster Marketing of Eggs Act, the first statute of the kind in the British Isles, becomes operative in Ulster on January 1, 1925. It is intended that supervision shall be instituted under the Act, so as to ensure the elimination of stale eggs.

Christmas Holidays

We have ascertained that the following houses will close from Wednesday afternoon, December 24, to Monday morning, December 29:—

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, E.C.2
 Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2 (small urgent orders can be executed at 7 Vere Street, W.1)
 American Drug Supply Co., Ltd., 40-42 Lexington Street, W.1. (open December 27)
 Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., Grange Works, Bermondsey, S.E.1
 Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1
 Berton, Arthur, Ltd., Old Street, E.C.2
 British Drug Houses, Ltd., The, 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, N.1
 Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91-92 Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1
 Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, E. (stock-taking December 31)
 Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.1
 Carnegie Brothers, 227 Essex Road, N.1
 Christy, Thomas, & Co., 4, 10 and 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4
 Curling, George, Wymann & Co., 56-59 Bunhill Row, E.C.1
 Davenport, J. T., Ltd., 117 Union Street, S.E.1 (also December 23)
 Dearborn, Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1
 Edwards, W., & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 (open December 27)
 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1
 Ford, T. H., Ltd., 6 Well Street, Jewin Street, E.C.1
 Goodhall, Backhouse & Co., 54 Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Greeff, R. W., & Co., Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, E.C.4
 Harker, C. R., Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, E.1
 Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.2 (part staff December 27)
 Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford (stocktaking, December 30 and 31)
 Marfarlan, J. F., & Co., 9-11 Moor Lane, E.C.2
 Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1
 May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1, Dublin and Plymouth. Liverpool branch will open December 27
 Morson, Thomas, & Son, Ltd., 47 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (and on December 29, 30 and 31; urgent orders can be executed)
 Newbery, Francis, & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 23 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1
 Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4
 Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54 Beak Street, W.1
 Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, E.1
 Reuter, R. J., Company, Ltd., 69 Carter Lane, E.C.4
 Sangers, 258 Euston Road, N.W.1 (open December 27)
 Smith, T. & H., Ltd., 25 Christopher Street, E.C.2
 Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., Tenter Street, E.1
 Stevenson, H. E., & Co., 122 Great Suffolk Street, S.E.1
 Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95a Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Thermogene Co., Ltd., Lever House, E.C.4
 Tompkins, James, Ltd., 386 City Road, E.C.1
 Toogood, William, Ltd., 77 Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Tyrer, Thomas, & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.15
 Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 44-50 Southwark Street, S.E.1

The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed from Wednesday evening, December 24, until Monday morning, December 29.

AN Imperial Institute investigation of the seeds of *Croton Elliottianus* from Kenya Colony showed that they contain an oil similar to castor oil, and at the suggestion of the Institute a firm of manufacturing chemists has undertaken to prepare the oil and to introduce it to medical men.

A SUCCESSFUL dance was held on November 29 at the Cardiff Technical College under the auspices of the Pharmacy Students' Society, a large company spending a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Mr. Thomas Lewis, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., head of the department of pharmacy, presided over the committee responsible for the organisation of the affair, and was ably assisted by Mr. V. R. Evans, Mr. Rosenbourne, M.Sc., Miss Marsden, Miss Rees, Miss Jones, and Miss Thomas. Messrs. Brinley Evans and Syd. Rubenstein were the M.C.'s.

Labelling Preparations containing Poisons

Order in Council

(From "The London Gazette," December 9, 1924.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of December, 1924.

PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, it is enacted that Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall have effect as if for the words "labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison" there were substituted the words "labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison, with the word 'poison,' and with the name of the poison, and, in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with such particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the other ingredients as may be prescribed by Order in Council":

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to prescribe and doth hereby prescribe that as from the 1st day of January, 1926, in the case of every preparation containing as an ingredient thereof any poison to which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended, applies, the particulars to be stated on the label as to the proportion which such poison bears to the other ingredients shall be the proportion (stated as a percentage or otherwise) which such poison bears to the total ingredients of the preparation.

Provided that in the case of any preparation of the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex or Supplements thereto it shall be sufficient if that preparation whether sold with or without dilution or admixture is described on the label by its name or synonym or abbreviated name used in the British Pharmacopœia or its name or synonym or abbreviated name used in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or the Supplements thereto, with the addition of the letters B.P., or B.P.C., as the case may be, and when sold with dilution or admixture the proportion which the preparation bears to the total ingredients.

Provided further that the provisions of this Order shall not apply in the case of tablets, pills, cachets, lozenges and similar articles contained in a package or bottle which is labelled to show the amount of the poison or poisons (or in the case of any preparation to which the preceding proviso applies, the amount of such preparation) contained in each article and the number of articles in the package or bottle.

This Order may be referred to as the Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924, and subject to any alterations that may be made by any subsequent Order in Council shall continue in force until revoked by Order in Council.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

Business Changes

MR. F. ADDERLEY, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 41 Western Road, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent.

MR. STANLEY SMITH, chemist and druggist, is shortly opening a pharmacy at Criterion Buildings, Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton.

MR. W. STARKEY, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. H. Birt, chemist and druggist, 27 Birmingham Street, Oldbury.

MR. B. W. EVANS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. J. Kennard, chemist and druggist, 146 Oldbury Road, Smethwick.

WILSON & MANSFIELD, essential oil merchants and importers, have removed their offices to more commodious premises at 15 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.

Personalities

MR. J. MACLEAN, chemist and druggist, Stony Stratford, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Northamptonshire.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR DAVID PRAIN, late Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been elected a trustee of the British Museum.

SIR ASTON WEBB, brother of Mr. E. Alfred Webb, Ph.C., has retired from the presidency of the Royal Academy of Arts on reaching the age limit fixed for the tenure of office.

MR. CHAS. MANGOLD (C. Mangold & Co., chemical merchants, 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.) asks us to state that his firm has no connection with any of a similar name.

MR. A. C. BINGHAM, senior representative of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, has removed from 20 York Road, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, to "Alma," Cloch Road, Ashton, Gourock. Mr. Bingham will continue to cover Lancashire, as well as Scotland and Ireland.

CERTIFICATES of naturalisation have been granted to the following: I. Rosenberg (known as Isaac Rose), Russian, dealer in medical goods, 408 Edgware Road, London; E. Zoondelevich (known as Elias Zoond), Russian, "pharmacist," 88 Constantine Road, Hampstead, London.

IN the "Correspondence" section of this issue will be found letters urging the claims of Mr. Horace Oakley, Wolverhampton, and Mr. Thomas Marns, Ealing, as candidates in the impending election of a new council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Mr. Oakley's views are set forth on another page. A similar letter in respect of the candidature of Mr. H. H. Marshall, Birmingham, appeared in our last week's issue.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Condensation on Glass.—A preparation for preventing the condensation of moisture on glass, consisting of a mixture of soap, waterglass, glycerin water and rosin oil. (G. T. Brown. 224,344.)

GERMANY

Cyanamide Derivatives.—Therapeutic agents can be prepared from derivatives of cyanamide, obtained by causing cyanamide salts to react with unsaturated aliphatic or aromatic-aliphatic halides. (H. Staudinger. D.R.P. 404,174.)

Bismuth Cacodylate.—Cacodylic acid is triturated with bismuth oxide, and the mixture boiled with water; on prolonged standing, the bismuth cacodylate precipitates in crystalline form. Or, bismuth sulphate is added to a boiling solution of calcium cacodylate, whereupon the bismuth cacodylate crystallises out of the filtrate. (E. Merck. D.R.P. 403,054.)

Glycerin-Benzyl Ester.—A benzyl-halogen is made to react with glycerin, or one of its substitution products, in the presence of a metallic hydroxide. The resulting glycerin- α -monobenzyl ester is a colourless liquid, resembling glycerin, but without the latter's sweet taste; it is miscible with water, alcohol, oils and fats. (C. F. Boehringer & Söhne, G.m.b.H. D.R.P. 403,050.)

"BUBBLES."—In an address to the Convention Poster Advertising Department, reported in the current issue of "Bubbles" (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.), Sir Herbert Morgan said that, in his opinion, newspaper advertising, combined with a real display of art on the hoarding, is the most effective and overwhelming advertising campaign that can be launched. Other articles of interest in the same house-organ include "Bell Metal Mortars" and "Our Success at Wembley."

Deaths

BEST.—At his residence, Albert Street, Holbeach, on November 29, Mr. James Best, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Best was in business at Holbeach for many years, and on retiring in 1900 was succeeded by Mr. Charles Wass, chemist and druggist.

DIXON.—At Croydon, on November 25, Mr. Walter Richard Dixon, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three.

DOUTHWAITE.—At the Cottage Hospital, Felixstowe, on November 30, following an operation, Douglas William, younger son of Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., 37 Hamilton Road, aged eighteen.

FRANK.—In London, on December 7, Mr. S. M. Frank, formerly Frankenstein (late of S. M. Frankenstein & Co.), now Forwood Bros. & Donaldson, Ltd., Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.

HOLDMAN.—At 55 Granville Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W., on November 30, after a brief illness, Mr. George Holdman (Scott, Warner & Co., wholesale and retail chemists, 55 Fore Street, E.C.2), aged thirty-six.

LYNCH.—At Chelston, Torquay, on December 7, Mr. Richard Irwin Lynch, M.A., A.L.S., curator of the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, from 1879 to 1919, aged seventy-four.

SPURIN.—At the Waverley Hotel, Birmingham, on December 3, Mr. Stanley Russell Spurin, chemist and druggist and dentist, aged forty-three. Mr. Spurin carried on business for some years in Tavistock Road, Plymouth, in which town his father also owned a pharmacy. More recently he became a partner in a dental practice at Wadebridge. (See p. 837.)

WHITEHEAD.—At 22 Market Place, Pickering, on December 1, Mr. Thomas Whitehead, chemist and druggist, aged fifty. Mr. Whitehead was a native of Northallerton, where he served his apprenticeship. He purchased a business in Pickering twenty-two years ago, and conducted it until August of this year, when he disposed of it on account of ill health. Mr. Whitehead was of a happy and loveable nature. He had a wide circle of friends, and took an active part in everything that was for the good of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Whitehead is survived by a widow, who is the daughter of the late Mr. John Hird, J.P., Northallerton. The funeral took place on December 4, in the presence of a large congregation. Among those present were Mr. G. F. Hird, chemist and druggist (brother-in-law), Northallerton, and Mr. E. R. Cross, Ph.C., Scarborough.

Wills

MR. JAMES ALDIS NURSE, Ph.C., Woodside, Park Road, Lowestoft, who died on September 1, left property of the value of £5,470 1s. 4d., of which £3,491 7s. 6d. is net personality.

MR. JOHN FREEMAN, chemist and druggist, 9 North Street, and 2 Hulse Avenue, Barking, who died on November 10, left estate valued at £3,376 13s. 3d. Probate of the will has been granted to the widow, Mrs. Lucy Price Vaughan Freeman.

MR. BERTIE BROOME, chemist and druggist, Forest Lodge, Woodford Green, who died on October 12, left estate of the gross value of £7,827 13s. 7d., with net personality £2,558 8s. 11d. Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Broome.

MR. STANLEY GROSSMITH, Little Esher Place, Esher, chairman of J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., perfumers and soap makers, 29 Newgate Street, London, E.C., who died on October 25, left estate of the gross value of £25,736 0s. 8d., with net personality £23,446 13s. 1d.

MR. HERBERT HENRY DAINS, technical chemist, Westcourt, Stormont Road, Highgate, London, N., who died on October 15, left estate of the gross value of £51,496 11s. 10d., with net personality £50,434 18s. The testator left all of his property to his wife for life with remainder equally between his sons Herbert and Arthur.

Trade Notes

HARDING, HOLLAND & FRY, LTD., 52 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, are suppliers of pure Russian white paraffin oils and petroleum jellies.

RAYWARD'S EMBROCATION, first made in 1876, is advertised in this issue by the makers, Rayward & Co. The wholesale agents are W. Edwards & Sons, 16-18 Nile Street, City Road, London, E.C.

OVALTINE CHOCOLATE is recommended to chemists as a Christmas line in the pharmacy. A. Wander, Ltd., 184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, insert a coupon in this number so that chemists may obtain copies of the Christmas counter card for this line.

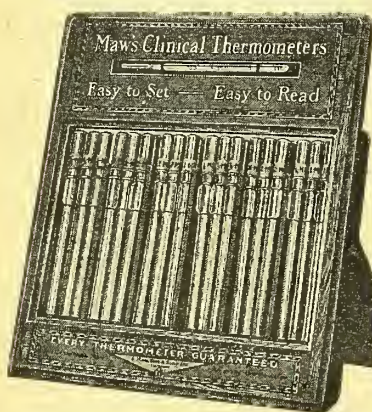
"C. & D." CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—The advertisement section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for December 27 will be put to press on Monday, December 22, and will contain, as usual, many specially designed goodwill greetings from advertisers to the trade.

GAL PERFUMERY.—The preparations of Perfumeria Gal, Madrid, are obtainable from the English agents, Heppells, 164 Piccadilly, London, W., and Francis Drake & Co., 1 Eden Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.1. The perfumes are at present being advertised to the public in a number of high-class publications.

HYSAN is a new type of sanitary belt for women and consists of a waist belt and a rubber attachment for holding sanitary towels. Hysan Ltd., 50 Holborn Viaduct House, London, E.C.1, are the patentees. The belts retail at 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., and the company supply folders explaining the use of the belts and the method of ordering according to waist measurement.

CAPSOL DYES.—Capsol Products, Ltd., Bloomfield Road, Blackpool, send for our inspection the Capsol dyes display cabinets figured in their advertisement in the *C. & D.*, October 25. The front of the cabinet is in photogravure, the garment which the young lady is holding being orange-coloured. On the lid of the series of sliding boxes (the ends of which project from the showcard) practical details about the use of the particular dye are given with samples of dyed material. The cabinets are quite imposing, and those who have not obtained particulars should do so now.

DISPLAYING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.—S. Maw, Son &



Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1, send us a folder containing pertinent remarks on displaying and selling clinical thermometers. Messrs. Maw issue a display case in light oak, which is supplied free with orders of not less than three dozen clinicals. The case is shown in the accompanying illustration; it measures 8½ in. by 7½ in.

PENROSE'S ANNUAL.—Volume twenty-seven, the 1925 edition, of this widely known publication, will be studied with interest by photographic chemists and others connected with the graphic arts. The editor, Mr. W. Gamble, F.R.P.S., who, with the late Mr. A. W. Penrose, chemist and druggist, was the founder of the well-known photo-process business, in the "Review of Process Work" considers there is great promise for the future once some of the present movements get into stride. The photograph transmitted over the wire in May 1924 and illustrating an article on "Telephoning a Portrait in Colours," by Stephen H. Horgan, shows the high standard now attained in this work. "Modern Progress in Colour Sensitising" is dealt with by T. Thorne Baker. Visitors to the recent exhibition of the Royal Photo-

graphic Society will recall the close resemblance between the colours of Mr. Bawtree's reproduction and the original, using his four-colour process. The picture is published in the Annual, together with a brief account of the theory and experimental work by the author. Professor R. Namias gives an outline of his "New Kind of Photography," the principle of which is that gelatin sensitised with an alkaline bichromate, and acted upon by light, loses its solubility in warm water, as also its adhesive properties. The illustrations cover every form of reproduction, many fine examples of present-day art in posters, engraving, half-tone and press advertisements being given, which are both fascinating and instructive. In the last-mentioned class is a recent one of S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., concerning Meritor brushware. Bound in cloth, the book (7½ in. x 10 in.) is sold at 8s., the publishers being Percy Lund, Humphries & Co., Ltd., 3 Amen Corner, London, E.C.3.

Almanacs and Calendars

We have received during the past few days copies of almanacs and similar publications issued at this season of the year by wholesale and retail houses. The following are of interest to the trade:—

LABORATOIRE DES PRODUITS "Usines du Rhône." 21 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, send out a daily calendar each leaf of which (4½ in. by 3¼ in.) has space for memoranda. Notes on the specialities of the house appear at the foot.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., Ilford, issue a wall calendar (14¼ in. by 10¼ in.) containing, above the tear-off portion, a striking colour print representing the old shop front that formed part of their exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition. A copy will be sent to any retail chemist in business on application.

The calendar of J. F. MACFARLAN & Co., manufacturing chemists, London and Edinburgh, which is circulated among the wholesale trade, is distinguished by its excellent sepia prints (each 6 in. by 4½ in.) taken from pictures by Teniers, Brouwer, and Metz. The prints are related to medical subjects and are detachable.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

L/912. Capt. Colling's medical comp. for rupture	W/412. Hygol (bath essence)
E/212. Casen	S/512. Life Long Electrical massage
B/812. Dr. Orestes' preparations (London supply)	C/412. "Ozon" tablets
W/1012. Dr. Younger's mouth wash	S/812. Parker's bladder remedy
S/312. Dunne's transparent pastel colours	R/912. Pepsine Pineapple
N/912. Farina Lacta	B/412. Sheep's wool or lamb's wool for padding
B/812. Harriet Hubert Ayris' face cream (London agents)	E/2811. Torrid Zone hot-water bottle
	S/512. Turkish bath blanket (substitute for cabinet)

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Grekis perfumes. F/2911	Itrosyl. M/312
Iodogenol pepsin. L/2911	Valex. B/312

A PRESS TRIBUTE.—Under the heading, "The Pharmaceutical Society," the "Staffordshire Sentinel" of November 28 has a leading article based on the speeches at the annual dinner of the Society's North Staffordshire Branch. The concluding words are:—"... we are glad of this opportunity of paying a very hearty and admiring tribute to the chemists for the great ability and enlightenment, and resource and helpfulness, with which they conduct their business and render constant and invaluable service to the public."

Observations and Reflections

By Krayser II.

The Proposed Amendments

to the Pharmaceutical Society's by-laws, if passed, will effect a drastic change in the examinations, of which the secret has been well kept. The total changes proposed are too many and too complicated for exhaustive criticism without careful study; but the chief of them, which in itself amounts almost to a revolution, bears its character upon its face and may be condemned or approved, as we think fit, after a first reading. It enables the candidate who has passed Part I of the Qualifying examination to pass direct to the "Major," after a two years' course of study, without taking the "Minor" on his way. He is to be given his choice between the two for the same fee of twenty guineas, the only difference being that, if he chooses the "Minor," only one year's course of study will be required. The names of these two examinations are to be respectively the Pharmaceutical Qualifying examination and the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination.

The Object of this Change

is obvious: it is an inducement to take the higher qualification, to become pharmaceutical chemists rather than mere chemists and druggists. For this purpose the fees are made the same, a fact which cannot reasonably be explained on any other hypothesis. The President's statement that the "readjustment of fees" was necessary ("readjustment" is a good word) is persiflage. The fee for re-examination is also the same in both cases, and is raised to six guineas; re-examination in Part I (the Preliminary Scientific examination) will cost four guineas. It will be seen that the Council has throughout had an eye to the "main chance." Another criticism that may be offered relates to the wording of the new by-laws and the terms affixed to the examinations. We are to have two "Preliminary" examinations, one "general" and one "scientific," and two "Qualifying" ones, each of which is legally of the same value, neither more nor less. This is, to say the least, awkward, and, I think, more distinctive terms might have been found. But,

Apart from these Criticisms,

the proposed change strikes me as a very good one. Except in the matter of fees, it makes qualification as a chemist in business no more difficult than it now is, and the inducement to proceed farther in our education than is legally necessary is, in itself, an excellent thing. Whether it is made really worth while, however, depends on the character of the Major examination, and precisely what the difference between it and the other will be we cannot say till the regulations affecting each are made known; so far as appears, they will differ mainly in a further examination in botany for the higher qualification, which will not be required for the lower, and the substitution of pharmaceutical chemistry in the lower for the chemistry *pur sang* of the higher. The other subjects are nominally the same. Our old friend *materia medica* disappears, being included, we may presume, under the new term pharmacognosy, which is no improvement, a specific term being here preferable to a general one. Other changes there are that call for discussion, but these I must leave for the present.

Mr. Sargeant's "Balloon"

is rather a kite for babes to play withal. What the Pharmaceutical Society needs is bigger men, not bigger buildings. Already, most of its meetings rattle in its rooms like a withered nut in its shell. The neglect, both by those responsible for it and those who ought to use it, of the library it already has is the most telling comment on the proposal to increase

it to the dimensions of "a national asset." Let us prove ourselves faithful in a few things before we attempt greater ones. There are plenty of ways in which some of the money it is proposed to spend on these grandiose schemes could be spent with infinitely greater benefit, if only we had it and the *nous* to use it aright. Mr. C. Denby Day indicates some of them in his letter of last week. Mr. Sargeant was quite right in contending for more of the spirit and enterprise of the Society's founders, and probably, too, in his implied reproach that our work for pharmacy compares very badly with theirs, spite of the mistakes they made; but he is on wrong lines in the direction he would have us take. Until both the Society and the trade it represents are reformed from within by a greater infusion of zeal for pharmacy for its own sake, all these outward manifestations of progress are mere leather and prunella.

Mr. Morris Jones's Comments

on my remark that I see no reason why, "when every supposed remedy is uncertain, anything that can possibly be of service should not be tried, or why a licence from a medical body should be required before a trial is made," are so obviously irrelevant that I need hardly make any reply to them. I had just pointed out that the objections made to the use of patent medicines by the speakers I was criticising would apply equally to the use of any simple remedy without medical prescription. So does the remark Mr. Jones shies at. Are we prepared to forbid all self-medication? If not, why should it be made penal to supply a consumptive patient with what he asks for when his choice is Blank's Bronchial Balsam and not when he chooses a mixture of oxymel of squills, sweet nitre, paregoric, etc.? The fraud of putting up or vending anything that cannot possibly be of service is another matter, and one that could easily be dealt with without going the lengths proposed by Dr. Cox. I am as much against secret remedies as Mr. Jones is, but I am equally against any unnecessary restriction of the liberty of the public. Has Mr. Jones ever read Milton on "Unlicensed Printing"?

Your Article

on "The Trend of Speciality Legislation" (*C. & D.*, December 6, p. 820) should be a useful guide to the drafting of such a Bill as is needed in this country. This task cannot safely be left entirely in the hands of the British Medical Association or any body of medical men, who regard it only from their own point of view, and, being human, are apt to be unconsciously swayed by professional prejudice. It is not necessary to charge them with interested motives, though it is possible that these, too, unconsciously affect their judgment to some extent. It is at any rate certain, for it has been shown over and over again that, left to themselves, any action they may propose tends not so much to the regulation of the traffic in patents as to its suppression, and this in spite of the fact that they are among the greatest sinners in the prescribing of remedies of the composition and nature of which they know nothing but what is told them by those who are pecuniarily interested in the preparations. It is to be noticed that in Norway the proposal to legislate in this matter originates with the pharmacists. Would it be too audacious to propose that our Society should follow suit, or at least approach the Medical Association with a proposal for joint action? I confess to a feeling of trepidation in suggesting such a step; but this is a matter in which not only our material interest but our honour is concerned, and this ought to be a sufficient excuse.

The Date

of the first appearance of Butler's "Weekly News," given in these notes last week as 1862, was 1622, four years before the production of Ben Jonson's "The Staple of News," which was probably suggested by it.

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THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 Cannon Street.

Editorial Articles

Proposed New By-Laws

"WHAT are they all about?" ask several chemists whose attention was attracted by the proposed new by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which we published last week. Not much information can be gleaned from the speech of the President, who moved the first reading of the by-laws at the Council meeting. "He did not propose to trouble them with" an explanation of the less important changes. The occasion referred to is, in our opinion, the proper time to give the fullest explanation of purport of the changes to be introduced, so that members of the Society can judge as to the advisability of the proposals. The Pharmaceutical Council, in framing by-laws, has frequently courted trouble by the unsatisfactory way in which it leads up to the first reading in Council, after which no change can be made. The by-laws must be accepted by members or rejected; any amendment carried means a reference back and a new beginning. This should make the Council all the more careful in paving the way for an acceptance based on acquiescence in policy and on understanding. On no occasion has the Council considered it necessary to prepare the ground except, as was seen in the by-law admitting unexamined people to the register, when hole-and-corner methods were adopted and open discussion was suppressed until it was read a first time. The changes put forward in the present by-laws which are of great importance have been talked about in florid language by some speakers who ought to know better, but the ordinary members have never understood the meaning of what was being planned. The Council has accepted the proposals without any real discussion, on the strength of a committee's report; yet the change, or, as the apologists declare, the development of policy, is far-reaching. Opportunity has been taken to simplify the wording in many of the old by-laws, which is a gain, but the accumulation of words should not be allowed to confuse the mind. There are two sides in the method of governance in the Society—by by-laws and by regulations. Though the heading covers both, only by-laws are being submitted. The power to make by-laws was given by charter and confirmed by Section II of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, whilst regulations are provided for in Section I of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The new By-law 4 regularises the position of such bodies as the Science Committee and the Codex Committee and British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive, which are committees of the Council. This will regulate the position of those members of the committees who are not members of Council. By-law 10, dealing with examiners, examinations, and fees, deletes the age limit of examiners and the part on regulations, which is transferred to a new by-law. The new By-law 11 begins the new policy. A pharmaceutical chemist holds his title by the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and the subjects of his examination are therein specified, with any others brought in by by-law, excluding only those that deal with medical and surgical matters. The 1868 Act governs the status of the chemist and druggist in Section I, "unless such a person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist." Section V of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, makes provision for admitting pharmaceutical chemists to the register, but, as pointed out, their examination is covered by the 1852 Act. There are two registers, and Section XV includes the additional protection of the title pharmaceutical chemist with the others, and throughout the Act the two distinct classes are maintained. They thus appear alternative qualifications. Until the amending Act of 1868 no chemist

and druggist could be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society or a member of Council. The last-named Act gave practically the same rights to both sections in pharmacy, and now the Council consists of nine pharmaceutical chemists and twelve chemists and druggists. It is necessary to state these facts to understand the position. After the 1868 Act it was recognised that the subjects of examination for a pharmaceutical chemist in Section VIII of the 1852 Act were also those for the chemist and druggist and it only became a question of degree and additional subjects. The pharmaceutical chemist examination became an honours one, obtained as a result of further study. The new by-laws restore the separation of the two qualifications, and By-law 11 makes provision for submission of a certificate of a preliminary scientific examination, and subsequent presentment of the candidate to a board of examiners in the chemist and druggist subjects, minus physics. A complete understanding of the meaning of this cannot be obtained until the regulations are published. It means a change, since chemists and druggists after July 1928 will not be able to proceed to that of pharmaceutical chemist unless they comply with the regulations governing this qualification. This implies that the pharmaceutical qualification will no longer be a sequence of that of a chemist and druggist. By-law 12 makes the clean cut so that the examination for a chemist and druggist must be taken in two parts. The following by-laws relate to fees and a special one governing the making of regulations dealing with curriculums and the scope of the subjects. Incidentally, the "unjust" by-law is deleted having now expired, though the stain remains. The main point of the change is the institution of two distinct qualifications, so that in future entrants into pharmacy must make the decision at the beginning of their career as to which qualification they will take. It goes without saying, in view of the institution of a degree in pharmacy by London University, that the matriculation examination will be required for the Pharmaceutical section, but it will need the regulations to enlighten us as to how the position will be covered, such as in Scotland, where the London matriculation is not usual. A method will doubtless be provided. The class of pharmaceutical chemists is very small now, and if any method could be devised for reducing their numbers, it must surely be this. If a young man starts with a lower grade preliminary and feels only, after qualifying as a chemist and druggist, that he would like to take the higher qualification, it seems to us that he will have to begin over again, which is wrong. If the same grade preliminary is provided in the regulations, this would be obviated, but the matriculation standard is not acceptable in the drug trade.

Summarised, the new by-laws reinstate the (1) pharmaceutical chemist qualification under the Act of 1852 as a separate method, so as to cover degrees of Universities. (2) To divide definitely the chemist and druggist qualifying examination into two examinations: one a preliminary scientific, the other the particular technical subjects. (3) To enable regulations to be made for admitting outside preliminary scientific examinations similar to the present entrance examinations. (4) The provision of fees. (5) The power and scope of making regulations. It would appear that the object of instituting branches was for creating public opinion in favour of any change made, but they can scarcely claim to have been fully taken into the confidence of the Council in this case. The resurrection of the powers of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, for examination enables a University such as London to examine, and later, according to the regulations to be made, permit the addition of their Bachelors of Pharmacy to the Register of those entitled

to "keep open shop." The curious part is that in Northern Ireland efforts through their Parliament are being made to eliminate all grades save that of pharmaceutical chemist, and in Great Britain, for the sake of a degree in pharmacy, we are taking the retrograde step (though the apologists call it the opposite) of making the pharmaceutical chemist a diminishing quantity, since there can be little prospect, in a commercial sense, for such an isolated qualification apart from the business of keeping open shop. Mr. A. H. Jenkin sends us a copy of an "open letter" which he is addressing to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Jenkin makes the chief point that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the chemist and druggist to proceed to the higher qualification. Mr. Jenkin is a former member of the Council, and writes now as a member of the Society and a chemist and druggist.

Easier Outlook in Shellac

WHILE the addition made to the London warehouse shellac stocks within the past month was unimportant, and supplies were still at a low ebb at the end of November, there has been an indication of improved shipments from Calcutta, so that with the considerably larger arrivals noted over the end of November and the beginning of December, the statistical position by the end of this year may be expected to reveal some deterioration. The maintenance of comparatively high prices and the advance recorded within the last two months or so were well in keeping with the views expressed on October 11 last (*C. & D.*, pp. 537-538), when the position was reviewed. The remarkably good rate at which the world's consumption has been going on ever since the war period has certainly been a sustaining factor, of which there is evidence in the tabulated returns we give below for more recent years and the first ten months of this year, in addition to the landings and the warehouse stocks:—

Cases	1921	1922	1923	1924 (ten months)
London landings ..	52,463	50,452	67,474	44,742
London deliveries ..	53,409	57,225	56,404	53,486
London stocks at end of period	11,049	4,276	15,336	6,592

The very satisfactory movement of supplies into consumption can be gauged from the monthly averages of deliveries alongside of the monthly averages of incoming supplies, as given below:—

London	Landings, monthly average	Deliveries, monthly average
1920	3,982	4,190
1921	4,372	4,450
1922	4,204	4,769
1923	5,623	4,700
1924 (ten months)	4,069	4,862

As shown by the returns of landings for the ten months to the end of November, these were materially less in proportion than for the whole of 1923, which were abnormally heavy, but the total for the twelve months this year will probably indicate an excess compared with 1922 and be more approximate to the returns for the year 1921. As regards deliveries, the figures for the ten months make an exceedingly good showing at 53,486 cases, being even greater than for the whole of 1921, while the monthly average so far this year, as given above at 4,862 cases, is considerably above that recorded for the whole of the previous four years. Against the monthly average of the landings for eleven months of only 4,069 cases, that of the deliveries, there-

fore, makes a very favourable comparison, although the showing for the twelve months will probably be modified somewhat, as very good quantities have already gone into stock so far this month. For the last two months of the year, at any rate, a decidedly freer flow of arrivals is being experienced, and this is calculated to have a certain weakening influence on the market, while the deliveries are hardly expected to turn out better than for November, for which month the total amounted to 4,874 cases. The quantities already arrived so far this month are in excess of the aggregate for the whole of last month and the stocks will doubtless be swelled to a fairly large extent, to say nothing of the possibility of additional incomings before the year-end. Current prices are well under the best quotations seen a few weeks ago, but they are, all the same, comparatively high. Quotations at the primary sources have fluctuated considerably for some little time past, after having been taken up to about 148 rupees. Latterly a distinctly weaker feeling has prevailed at Calcutta, prices having dropped to about 135 rupees, which has been reflected in materially reduced c.i.f. terms for shipment down to nearly 285s. per cwt. On this basis the current value of spot delivery appears to be excessively high, hence trade buyers have become more reticent, which is not unlikely to affect deliveries in the present bearish state of the market. The forward delivery market has been neglected under a very spasmodic demand, while current quotations still stand at about 50s. to 60s. per cwt. above the lowest points touched this year. The American demand for direct shipment from Calcutta has apparently not been very active of late, and the fact has to be noted that the proportion of the total Calcutta shipments gone to America for last month was relatively small at 10,825 cwt., or barely one-third of the quantities shipped to all ports, amounting to 33,549 cwt., against 28,746 cwt. for the same month last year. A good feature at the same time is that the quantities taken by other countries outside of America and the U.K. have been appreciably on the increase, this particularly referring to Germany, while interest at Hamburg in shellac is steadily reviving in connection with enterprise with the Northern European ports.

Gross Exaggeration

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOX recently gave an address on "The Influence of Chemical Research on Medicine and Forensic Medicine," before the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry and some other local chemical societies. The address was of great interest from the analytical point of view, but in the course of it Sir William said:—

Veronal is another substance of very great importance in toxicology which I should like to see abolished from pharmacology. There are an enormous number of deaths from veronal, and many are not diagnosed, because it is thought that the death may be due to natural causes.

In regard to the deaths from veronal, it is an abuse of language to say that there are an "enormous number," and it is more surprising seeing that the figures are readily obtainable from the reports of the Registrar-General. It is this sort of exaggeration which the "stunt" press delights in, and adding to it a profound ignorance of the matter (one of the most important qualifications for "stunt" journalists) is able to work up a "stunt" such as resulted in the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. Sir William Willcox is well known from his connection with various Government departments, and exaggeration from one in his position is more serious. The truth of the matter is that suicides from veronal, never "enormous," have halved since 1918, when the drug was placed in Part I of the Poisons Schedule, and any chemist will bear us out when we say that the sale of veronal has practically ceased since it was placed under Part I restrictions.

Payments to Agents

THAT considerable care must be exercised by traders who transact business with agents is strikingly illustrated by the case of *Butwick v. Grant* which came before the High Court, recently, upon appeal from a County Court decision. The main facts in the case were simple enough. The plaintiff, a London merchant, had for sale a job lot of sports coats. He was approached by C., a stranger, who stated that he had a customer at Southend—the defendant—who would probably buy the goods. The plaintiff authorised C. to sell a number of the coats to the defendant. C. subsequently called upon the defendant with a sample coat, and obtained from him an order for the rest of the coats, which order he passed on to the plaintiff. The plaintiff dispatched the goods, with an invoice, to the defendant. Shortly afterwards, C. again called upon the defendant and received payment for them, for which he gave a receipt. C., however, failed to hand over the money to the plaintiff, who thereupon took legal proceedings against the defendant to recover the amount. The County Court judge decided in favour of the plaintiff, and his decision was upheld by the two High Court judges who heard the appeal. The only legal point involved in the case was whether an agent who is empowered to sell an article has, also, implied authority to receive payment for it. Several earlier decided cases were cited in which it had been held judicially that this implied authority existed. The view taken both by the County Court judge and the High Court judges was, however, that these decisions were neither based upon nor the foundation of a rule of law of general application, but were confined merely to the particular facts of the cases in question. In other words, although authority given to an agent to sell an article may carry with it authority to receive the proceeds of sale it does not necessarily do so. It is a question of fact in each particular case. In *Butwick v. Grant*, the defendant knew that C. was the plaintiff's agent only, and it was his duty to ascertain whether C. had authority to receive payment for the goods sold. In particular, the fact that the goods were supplied and invoiced by the plaintiff direct should have raised in the defendant's mind a doubt as to the wisdom of paying C. From an earlier decision, and from a remark made by Mr. Justice Horridge in the present case, it would appear that a traveller, regularly employed by a trader to secure orders, has also, as a rule, implied authority to accept payment on his principal's behalf. But the moral to be drawn from all the cases is that when dealing with an agent of whom little or nothing is known it is prudent, upon the first occasion, to test the extent of his authority by inquiry.

The Burden of Social Insurance

GERMAN industrialists have of late seized upon the alleged larger contributions they are now called upon to make in connection with the various forms of social insurance, as one of the chief causes of the prevailing high costs of production. It is asserted that the charges now borne by employers of labour are enormously greater than was the case prior to the war, representing an aggregate expenditure of no less than 4,500,000,000 marks. The German Government now officially refutes these allegations and gives actual figures to prove that the charges arising from social insurance are now only slightly higher than in the period before the war. In fact, in the case of insurance against accidents the contributions paid by employers have decreased from 150,000,000 marks in 1913, to 100,000,000 marks in 1924, while those levied in connection with insurance for non-manual employees have fallen from 140,000,000 marks in 1913, to 110,000,000 marks in 1924. On the other hand, owing to the fact that old-age pensions are now paid on reaching the age of 65, and the extension of these benefits to war widows and orphans, there is an increase in the contributions to this section of compulsory insurance from 290,000,000 marks in 1913, to 330,000,000 marks in 1924. For a variety of reasons the cost of insurance against sickness shows a considerable increase—from 502,000,000 marks in 1914, to 750,000,000 marks in 1924. Consequently, the contributions payable by employers of labour towards the costs of sickness, invalidity, accident

and employees' insurance now represent a total annual expenditure of 1,290,000,000 marks, compared with an outlay of 1,102,000,000 marks in 1913. The contributions towards the recently introduced scheme of unemployment insurance take the form of a levy of 0.75 per cent. of the worker's wages, while the employer pays the same proportion. This branch of social insurance exacts from the employers about 180,000,000 marks to 220,000,000 marks. A study of the returns proves, it is officially contended, that the contributions paid by the insured in connection with the various schemes of compulsory insurance represent a levy averaging between 5.9 and 6.4 per cent. of the wage earner's income, while the employers' contribution amounts to 4.4 to 5 per cent., calculated on the wage or salary paid, the contributions being levied on a sliding scale, as a percentage on the actual amount of the wage or salary. These figures are not accepted by the Association of German Employers of Labour, which points out that no mention is made of the state subsidies, and other expenditure incurred in connection with national insurance.

Society of Chemist-Opticians

A NOTICE has been sent out by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, hon. secretary of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, calling a general meeting of the members at the St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on December 17, at 7 p.m., to consider the following resolution:—

To consider what action (if any) should be taken by the Society in connection with Optical Benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts; also whether the continuance of the Society is in the interests of Chemist-Opticians or whether it has outlived its usefulness and should be dissolved.

Accompanying the notice of meeting is the following explanation of the reasons which have induced the Council to take this action:—

It will be remembered that the Society was founded in 1904, amongst other things,

(a) To promote and protect the interests of chemists who are opticians.

(b) To advance optical education.

It has always striven to place those chemists who undertake to supply the public with optical aid among the most highly qualified persons in the country for the work. To further this object it has, while endeavouring to protect the rights of all chemists now carrying it on, urged the younger men to take the qualifications of either the Spectacle Makers' Company or the British Optical Association. The wisdom of this policy has been proved by the fact that the largest Approved Societies and an increasing number of the others, by placing themselves in the hands of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, now demand that those who supply the wants of their members shall hold one or other of these qualifications. There are also members of the Society who, though they have not passed an examination, are equally qualified to carry out this work, while there are others who, from lack of experience and other causes, have not yet reached this high standard.

In view of the impossibility of differentiating between these two classes the Council has felt itself unable to take any part in recommending the members as a whole to undertake optical work under the National Health Insurance Acts. In view of the fact, however, that another body professing to speak on behalf of chemist-opticians has claimed that all chemists by virtue of their pharmaceutical examinations are competent to carry out this work (a claim which anyone conversant with the facts of the case must deny), and have made arrangements for their members to be entrusted with it, it is not right that it should be denied to those members of this Society who desire to undertake it. While this is so the members of the Council cannot but feel that it is a serious departure from the high position which, with the support of the members, it has always maintained and one which the Council hold cannot but be detrimental to the interests of all properly qualified chemist-opticians, whether certificated or not.

The Council, feeling that the continuance of the Society depends upon this view, places the matter before the members and invites expressions of opinion upon the matter.

The policy followed for a period of twenty years has also produced valuable evidence for demanding that the members should be included in any optical register formed under an Act of Parliament when that should be passed.

Festivities

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Dance

A SUCCESSFUL dance was held at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., on December 4, when about 120 persons were present. The pretty dresses, coloured balloons and caps reflected in the mirrors which surrounded the dance room, were pleasing to the eye, and gave a carnival character to an enjoyable event.

Social Evening at Harrogate

THE Harrogate Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held a social evening on December 5, when Harrogate pharmacists and their friends, to the number of about eighty, gathered at the Marlbro' Café for whist and dancing. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. W. Wood (President), Miss Elsworth presented the prizes to the winners of the whist drive which occupied the first part of the evening. After an excellent supper, dancing was commenced, and about 1 a.m. the guests dispersed. Mr. Crosby efficiently acted as M.C., both for the whist and the dance.

James Woolley's Staff Dinner

THE staff dinner of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., which has now attained its thirty-ninth anniversary, was held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on November 28. Mr. E. J. Woolley occupied the chair, and about 120 guests were present, including many ladies. During the evening Mr. Woolley, on behalf of the company, directors and staff, presented a clock and cutlery cabinet to Mr. P. H. J. Crewe on the occasion of his retirement after forty-seven years' service, and a gold watch and chain each to Mr. Frank Kelly and Mr. J. Franklin, who are retiring after forty-seven years and forty-six years respectively. Songs, contributed by Miss Sylvia Vallance, Messrs. J. H. Franklin, A. C. Vallance, R. Kay and J. Timmis, and humorous interludes by Mr. E. H. Chapman were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Edgar Chapman presided at the piano.

Social Gathering at Aberdeen

THE Aberdeen Pharmacists' Golf Club held their Annual Social Gathering on December 3 in the Douglas Hotel. After two hours at whist the company, numbering about sixty, sat down to supper under the chairmanship of Mr. David Ross, captain of the club, who gave a short report of the season's work, and congratulated the members in winning the Cartwright Trophy. He emphasised the need for the younger members to take an active interest in the club. Tribute was paid to Mr. W. G. Mitchell, the hon. secretary, for his successful work throughout the season and for the arrangements made for the evening's entertainment. Prizes were presented by Mrs. Ross to the following:—*Ness Cup*.—Jas. Farquhar; runner-up, C. A. Michie. *Paterson Cup*.—M. C. Ross; runner-up, W. J. Hendry. *Foursomes*.—(Prizes by Mr. A. C. Bonner) J. Forsyth and D. Coutts; runners-up, H. M. Dugan and D. Anderson. *Captain's Prize*.—A. J. Ironside. At the various country outings the following were prize-winners: C. Michie, D. Ross, M. G. Duncan, W. Turner, A. J. Ironside, Jas. Farquhar, D. Coutts, Sam Anderson, J. Forsyth and Albert Smith. Votes of thanks were accorded to Munro, McLaren & Sutherland, A. & F. Pears, Ltd., and Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., for their interest in the club and for the prizes presented by them. The whist prizes were won by the following:—*Ladies*, Mrs. Sam Anderson, Miss Hendry, Mrs. Brown, Miss Peggy Mitchell and Miss Barclay. *Gentlemen*: Mr. D. Anderson, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Brown were in a class by themselves.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.—At a recent meeting of Accrington Town Council, a member referred to a water burst in one district of the town, as a result of which a doctor had sent word down that he "had not sufficient water to mix his medicines." "What can the doctor do under such circumstances?" asked the speaker. The Town Clerk: "Give his patients a chance."

South African Alkali

THE "South African Journal of Industries" for October, 1924, contains a lengthy report by the Board of Trade and Industries on the question of fiscal assistance to the South African Alkali Co., Ltd. The Board's recommendations were published in our issue of September 20 (p. 412), and among them was the imposition of a dumping duty (*C. & D.*, October 4, p. 483), which was made law on August 15. Some interesting facts are given in the report, from which it appears that the output of carbonate of soda has varied considerably; the highest production was 6,779 tons in 1917 and in 1922 73 tons only, while for 3½ months of 1923, the output was 462 tons. The company was formed in 1912 to work on a deposit on the Government farm "Zoutpan" in the Pretoria district. It has overcome the initial difficulties of production, now claiming to produce 150 to 160 tons per month, which they assure the Board could rapidly and easily be increased to 250. The sales have been very much less than the production in recent years, and we are informed that the sales and prices (in Johannesburg) have been as follows:—

1921.—261 tons at £16 0s. 0d., less 5 per cent.
1922.—153 " " £13 0s. 0d., " "
1923.—117 " " £12 0s. 0d., " "
1924.—44 " " £12 5s. 0d., " "

The result is that a large stock of soda has accumulated, amounting to not less than 900 tons, or some four months' supply of the whole Union. The last yearly report stated that good salt has been produced, but slightly inferior in colour, the cause of which has now been discovered and corrected, but further capital must be expended in order to produce salt of a high quality on a large scale, sufficient to supply the demand of the Union for dairy and table salt.

IMPORTS OF COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

During the last five years the imports of carbonate of soda into the Union have been as follows:—

		Tons (short)	Value (£)
1919	...	1,613	10,511
1920	...	3,320	24,244
1921	...	1,295	9,679
1922	...	3,336	19,439
1923	...	2,323	12,910

Comparing these with the production figures, it may be concluded that the requirements of the Union are about 3,000 tons a year or 250 tons a month, the whole of which can be produced by this company. As regards caustic soda, it would appear that the imports are about the same in quantity, and that the value last year was rather under £25 a ton, f.o.b. Of this the company considers that it could produce 60 per cent. in the near future, and the whole later, which, with the carbonate of soda, might give a gross yield of nearly £100,000 a year at the factory, taking the f.o.b. price of the imported article as equal to the factory price at the pan. As regards salt, South Africa imported in 1923 379 tons of dairy salt, mostly from Britain, at an average price of £4 9s. 6d. f.o.b. per short ton, and 496 tons of table salt (90 per cent. of it from Britain) at an average price of £25 1s. 3d. per short ton. The company proposes to produce some 250 tons of salt a month, varying in price from £2 or £3 for common salt to £20 for the finest table salt in bulk. On the whole it is not beyond the region of possibility that the company should produce commodities to the value of some £120,000 a year not at present produced in South Africa. There appears to be no danger that the yield of the pan will be exhausted. Dr. Wagner estimates the capacity of the pan at a depth of 30 ft. at 110,000 tons soda and 180,000 tons salt, and at a depth of 94 ft. at 250,000 tons soda and 580,000 tons salt. The report also deals with the quality of the local products, revenue to be obtained, dumping, railway rates, factory costs, import costs, analysis of costs, recommendations *re* railway tariff and Customs duty.

The New Argentine Pharmacopœia

III

(Continued from C. & D., June 28, p. 955, and August 9, p. 221.)

Cinnamon.—CANELA.—Contains 1 per cent. of essential oil, consisting of 65–75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde, 4 to 8 per cent. of eugenol and phellandrene, with a small amount of safrol.

Coal Tar.—ALQUITRAN DE HULLA.—The products which distil over between 160° and 225° constitute a mobile, dark liquid, with a penetrating odour; specific gravity 1.0 to 1.050.

Cocaine Campho-Chloral.—CAMFO-CLORAL CON COCAINA.

Camphor	..	..	..	5 grams.
Chloral hydrate	..	..	..	5 grams.
Cocaine hydrochloride	..	..	..	0.25 gram.

Dental application.

Cocaine Hydrochloride.—CLORHIDRATO DE COCAINA.—Melting point 190° (182° to 186°). The precipitate obtained of pure cocaine should melt at 98°, and should yield a colourless solution with sulphuric acid (if it assumes a red tint, this denotes the presence of salicin, while a dark yellow colour indicates imperfect purification, or sugar). On adding iodic acid to the pure base and heating the mixture on a water bath, a greenish colour is produced, which changes to blue, and finally to reddish-violet. The addition of 5 drops of solution of chromic anhydride (1:20) to 5 c.c. of solution of cocaine hydrochloride (1.50) produces a yellow precipitate which dissolves on shaking; on adding 1 c.c. of hydrochloric acid a persistent orange-yellow colour is obtained. On heating cocaine hydrochloride with concentrated hydrochloric acid, it yields benzoic acid, methyl alcohol and ecgonine. It should contain 89.26 per cent. of cocaine.

Cod-Liver Oil.—ACEITE DE HIGADO DE BACALAO.—Iodine value 150 to 170 (155 to 173); saponification value 184 to 196 (179 to 192). On shaking 15 drops of cod-liver oil with 5 drops of fuming nitric acid, the mixture should first assume a pronounced pink tinge, giving place to a yellowish colour (seal oil produces no initial change of colour; other fish oils first assume a bluish colour, turning to grey and yellow). Heated on the water bath with solution of potassium hydroxide no odour of valerianic acid should be perceptible (ray oil). On shaking 10 grams of cod-liver oil with 5 c.c. of water, and adding solution of chlorine and starch solution, the latter should not assume a blue colour (inorganic iodine). Cod-liver oil contains 0.03 to 0.04 gram of iodine in 1,000 c.c., glycerophosphoric acid (as lecithins), morrhucic acid (1 gram in 1,000 c.c.), terapic acid; fixed organic bases (morrhucine, homomorrhucine, nicomorrhucine, thyrosinamines, morrhucamine); volatile organic bases (butylamine, amylamine, dihydralutidine), and glycerides (olein, palmitin, butyrin).

Copaiba.—COPAIBA.—Specific gravity 0.940 to 0.990. Contains 40 to 60 and up to 80 per cent. of essential oil, and from 40 to 60 per cent. of acid resin (consisting according to its origin of copaivic acid (crystallisable), oxycopaivic, paracopaivic, α and β metacopaivic, and ilurinic acids, also resins). 1 gram of copaiba dissolved in 50 c.c. of alcohol requires for neutralisation not less than 2.3 c.c. nor more than 3.2 c.c. of N/2 alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide (B.P.: not less than 2.7 c.c.).

Croton Oil.—(ACEITE DE CROTON).—Specific gravity 0.935 to 0.950 (0.940 to 0.960); iodine value 103 to 109 (102 to 106); saponification value 212 to 215 (210 to 215).

Cubebs.—CUBEBA.—Contain 10 to 18 per cent. of essential oil, 1.7 per cent. cubebic acid, 2.5 per cent. cubebin, resin, and 1.5 per cent. of fatty oil. The inert stalks and fragments of twigs should not be used. Ash not to exceed 9 per cent. (B.P.: 8 per cent.).

Eau de Cologne.—AGUA DE COLONIA.—

Oil of bergamot	..	..	..	15 grams
Oil of lemon	..	..	..	6 "
Oil of orange flower	..	..	..	5 "
Oil of rosemary	..	..	..	2 "
Oil of lavender	..	..	..	1 gram
Oil of cinnamon	..	..	..	0.1 gram
Alcohol (80 per cent.)	..	..	..	970 grams

Emetine Hydrochloride.—CLORHIDRATO DE EMETINA.—Produces a brilliant green coloration when added to sulphuric acid containing 0.005 gram of molybdic acid in 1,000 c.c. Dried at 100° should not lose more than 19 per cent. of its weight. Constitution: $C_{30}H_{44}O_4N_2 \cdot 2HCl$. On adding sulphuric acid to an aqueous solution of emetine hydrochloride followed by the addition of solution of ammonia and then shaking the whole with ether, the residue obtained after evaporation of the ethereal layer should not yield a purple coloration when moistened with sulphuric acid containing molybdic acid (absence of cephaeline).

Ergot.—CORNEZUELO DE CENTENO.—Contains 0.15 to 0.23 per cent. of ergotinine; ergotoxin, tyramine, and various colouring matters, chiefly sclerocythrine, and 30 per cent. of a dark fixed oil, having a specific gravity 0.925.

Eucalyptol.—EUCALYPTOL.—Colourless, mobile liquid, boiling at 176°; specific gravity at 0° = 0.940. Optically inactive.

Expectorant Electuary.—ELECTUARIO EXPECTORANTE.—

Korries mineral	..	..	..	8 grams
Extract of belladonna	..	..	..	4 "
Powdered liquorice root	..	..	..	q.s.
Honey	..	..	..	q.s.

For veterinary use.

Expectorant and Sedative Electuary.—ELECTUARIO EXPECTORANTE Y CALMANTE.—

Kermes mineral	..	..	..	5 grams
Opium	..	..	..	2 "
Powdered marshmallow root	..	..	..	q.s.
Honey	..	..	..	q.s.

For veterinary use.

Extracts.—In this article general directions are given for the preparation of soft, solid and dry extracts, and of liquid extracts by percolation. This is followed by a description of tests for heavy metals, copper, lead, starch, dextrin and gums.

Extracts of Glands for Ingestion.—EXTRACTO DE ÓRGANOS PARA INGESTIÓN.—The fresh glands are removed from the animals as far as possible under aseptic conditions (for transport they are placed in sterilised water saturated with chloroform). After cleaning, 100 grams of the fresh gland is reduced to a pulp and macerated for 24 hours with 200 grams of sterilised water saturated with chloroform; collect the liquid, treat the pulp again for 12 hours with 100 grams of chloroform water. The collected liquids are evaporated, taking care to exclude dust, at a temperature not exceeding 40°, or *in vacuo* in the presence of sulphuric acid, to the consistency of a solid extract. If the extract of the glands contains an excess of fat, it should be completely desiccated in the cold, powdered with calcined levigated sand, washed with ether, shaken with water and the liquid evaporated to the consistency of a solid extract.

Glycerinated extracts of glands for oral administration are prepared by mixing the fresh animal glands, reduced to pulp, with sterilised powdered quartz, and the mixture submitted for 5 hours in a hydraulic press to a pressure of 500 atmospheres. The liquid obtained is mixed with an amount of neutral sterile glycerin equal to the original weight of the fresh gland.

For hypodermic injection, 100 grams of fresh gland is extracted with a mixture of 200 grams of glycerin and 100 grams of water for 24 hours; the filtered liquid is sealed in ampoules of 1 c.c., the contents of which are diluted with 3 c.c. of sterile saline solution prior to use.

Fennel.—HINOJO.—Contain 12 per cent. of fixed oil, sugar and 4 to 6 per cent. of essential oil.

Gamboge.—GOMA GUTA.—Contains 65 to 77 per cent. of acid resin consisting of α β and γ gargaricolic acids, and 13 to 24 per cent. of gum. Not less than 70 per cent. of the drug should be soluble in alcohol (90 per cent.). Ash not to exceed 1 per cent.

Ginger.—ZENGIBRE.—The non-decorticated rhizome. Contains 2 to 3 per cent. essential oil; 3.6 per cent. fixed oil; 1.7 to 4.5 per cent. resin (one neutral and two acid resins); 0.6 to 1.8 per cent. gingerol, and up to 64 per cent. of starch.

Glycerin.—GLICERINA.—The official product contains 2 per cent. of water; sp. gr. 1.256. On heating 1 c.c. of glycerin with 1 c.c. of solution of sodium hydroxide (15 per cent.) no ammonia should be evolved (salts of ammonium), nor should the mixture assume a yellowish tint (glucose). A mixture of 1 c.c. of glycerin and 5 c.c. of stannous chloride solution should not darken in colour within one hour. No lead limit test.

Grey Oil.—(ACEITE GRIS).—Mercury, 40 grams; filtered lanolin, 26 grams; liquid paraffin, 60 grams.

Grindelia.—GRINDELIA.—The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta*, Nutt. and *G. squarrosa* (Pursh.), Dun.

Gum Acacia.—(GOMA ARABICA).—Ash not more than 3 per cent. (B.P.: 4 per cent.).

Henbane.—BELEÑO.—Should contain at least 0.08 per cent. of alkaloids.

Hydrastis.—HYDRASTIS.—Shake a mixture of 15 grams of dried powdered hydrastis rhizome and 150 c.c. of ether for 10 minutes, add 5 c.c. of solution of ammonia; shake occasionally during a period of 30 minutes, then add 15 c.c. of water and shake to cause the drug to agglomerate. Remove 100 c.c. of the clear ethereal solution, and shake in a separator successively with 25, 20 and 15 c.c. of water containing 0.4 per cent. sulphuric acid. The collected acid layers are rendered alkaline by the addition of solution of ammonia, and then extracted with three successive portions of 25, 20 and 15 c.c. of ether. The collected ethereal solutions are evaporated to constant weight; the weight of the residue multiplied by 10 should be not less than 2.5 grams.

Hydrochloric Acid.—(ACIDO CLORHIDRICO CONCENTRADO.)—Specific gravity 1.171; contains 33.65 (B.P.: 31.79) per cent. of hydrogen chloride.

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution.—AGUA OXIGENADA—Contains 3.5 per cent. by weight of hydrogen peroxide, equal to 12 volumes of oxygen (B.P.: 3 per cent.=10 volumes). The solid residue on evaporating 1,000 c.c. should not exceed 0.5 gram (B.P.: 1 per cent.). Should yield no precipitate with solution of silver nitrate (chlorides). In the test for limit of acidity, phenolphthalein is used as the indicator. The following test for the presence of silicofluoric acid is included: 50 c.c. of solution of hydrogen peroxide is rendered alkaline by the addition of dilute solution of sodium hydroxide and the mixture evaporated to dryness. A few drops of pure sulphuric acid are added to the residue on a watch glass; after exposure for 4 to 5 hours to a moderate heat, no corrosion of the glass should be apparent.

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, Concentrated.—AGUA OXIGENADA CONCENTRADA.—Contains 30 per cent. by weight of hydrogen peroxide, corresponding to 100 volumes. To be kept in bottles the inner walls of which are coated with paraffin.

Hypophosphorous Acid.—ACIDO HIPOFOSFOROSO.—Contains 30 per cent. of absolute hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophosphorous Acid, Dilute.—ACIDO HIPOFOSFOROSO DILUIDO.—Contains 10 per cent. of absolute hypophosphorous acid.

Jaborandi.—JABORANDI.—The dried leaflets of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* and *P. pennatifolius*. Contain 0.5 to 1.1 per cent. of essential oil, 0.7 to 1.5 per cent. of alkaloids: pilocarpine (0.5–0.85 per cent.), pilocarpidine and isopilocarpine. Are required to contain at least 0.7 per cent. of alkaloids, determined gravimetrically by precipitation, using tartaric acid, chloroform and sodium carbonate.

Jalap.—JALAPA.—Required to contain not less than 10 per cent. of resin.

Kola.—KOLA.—The dried seeds of *Cola nitida*, A. Chev.; required to contain at least 1.25 per cent. of alkaloids.

Krameria.—RATANIA.—The dried root of *Krameria triandra*, Ruiz and Pavon, also the following may be used: *Krameria Iluca*, Phil.; *K. argentea*, Mart.; and *K. Ixina*, Lin. var. *granatensis* Triana. Ash not to exceed 5 per cent. (B.P.: 4 per cent.).

Lead Acetate.—(ACETATO NEUTRO DE PLOMO.)—Melting point 72.5°; contains 14.25 per cent. of water of crystallisation and 54.61 per cent. of lead. Soluble 1 in 1.69 of water (1 in 2.5), and 1 in 8 of alcohol (90 per cent.) (B.P.: 1 in 30). 10 c.c. of volumetric oxalic acid solution=1.895 grams of lead acetate.

Linseed Oil.—(ACEITE DE LINO.)—Specific gravity 0.925 to 0.935 (0.930 to 0.940); iodine value 160 to 170 (not less than 170). On shaking 15 grams of linseed oil with 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid the temperature of the mixture should rise to between 112° and 148°.

Lycopodium.—LICOPODIO.—The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*, L. Specific gravity 1.062. Ash not to exceed 4 per cent. Triturated with sand should yield to chloroform 47 per cent. of essential oil.

Magnesia.—OXIDO DE MAGNESIO.—The light variety, with a specific gravity of approximately 2.3, alone is official. Should contain at least 96 per cent. of pure magnesium oxide, determined by dissolving 0.5 gram of previously calcined light magnesia in 30 c.c. of N sulphuric acid and titrating the excess of acid with N potassium hydroxide, using methyl orange as indicator, at least 24 c.c. of N sulphuric acid being required.

Menthol.—MENTOL.—Melting point 43°; boiling point 212°. In a mixture of 0.2 gram of menthol, 2 c.c. of acetic acid, 4 drops of sulphuric acid and 2 drops of nitric acid, the menthol should dissolve without producing a yellow colour changing to emerald green (thymol).

Mercury Salicylate.—SALICILATO DE MERCURIO.—Contains not less than 54 nor more than 59.5 per cent. of mercury. Ash limit 0.2 per cent.

Methyl Salicylate.—SALICILATO DE METILO.—The chief constituent of the essential oils of gaultheria and betula. Specific gravity 1.182 to 1.187. On mixing 1 c.c. of methyl salicylate with 10 c.c. of solution of potassium hydroxide, a clear, colourless, or slightly yellow, liquid should be obtained, showing no oily drops either on the surface or at the bottom of the fluid (absence of volatile oils or petroleum). The addition of an excess of hydrochloric acid to this alkaline liquid yields a white precipitate which should respond to the tests for salicylic acid (absence of methyl benzoate, etc.).

Milk Sugar.—LACTOSA.—A 5 per cent. solution possesses at 15° an optical rotation of +53°.

Neosalvarsan.—DIOXIDIAMIDO - ARSENOBENZOL - MONO-METILENO-SULFOXILATO DE SODIO.—Assay: A mixture of 10 c.c. of a 1.5 per cent. solution of neosalvarsan, 10 c.c. of water and 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid is heated to 60°–70°, whereupon N/10 solution of potassium permanganate is added drop by drop, until the pink colour persists for 1 minute, for

which 10.2 to 10.3 c.c. should be required; 1 c.c. of N/10 potassium permanganate corresponding approximately to 0.0015 gram of neosalvarsan.

Nux Vomica.—NUEZ VÓMICA.—Contains strychnine (1.3–1.55 per cent.) and brucine (1.4–1.58 per cent.), together 2.73 to 3.13 per cent. Required to contain at least 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloids.

Oil of Anise.—ESENCIA DE ANÍS.—The oil obtained by distillation from the fruits of *Pimpinella anisum*. Specific gravity at 20°, 0.980 to 0.990. Optical rotation (at 25°)—1.5°. Congeals between +15° and +19°. A mixture of 10 drops of anise oil, 5 c.c. of ether and 0.15 gram of sodium should not assume a yellow colour, nor yield a yellow precipitate (oil of star anise). Contains 80 to 90 per cent. of anethol.

Oil of Cajuput.—ESENCIA DE CAJUPUT.—Specific gravity at 25°, 0.915–0.925. Optical rotation (at 25°) not more than –2°. Contains 55 per cent. of cineol.

Oil of Cinnamon.—ESENCIA DE CANELA.—Specific gravity 1.01 to 1.04. Optical rotation not more than –1°. Is required to contain at least 75 per cent. by volume of cinnamic aldehyde.

Oil of Clove.—ESENCIA DE CLAVO.—Specific gravity 1.04 to 1.068. Optical rotation –1.1° (at 20°). Is required to contain at least 80 per cent. of eugenol.

Oil of Eucalyptus.—ESENCIA DE EUCALIPTO.—Dextro-rotate, maximum optical rotation +15° (at 25°). Required to contain at least 65 per cent. of cineol.

Oil of Lavender.—ESENCIA DE ALHUCEMA.—Specific gravity 0.88 to 0.895. Optical rotation (at 20°)—3° to –9°. Required to yield not less than 28 per cent. of linalyl acetate.

Olive Oil.—ACEITE DE OLIVAS.—Iodine value 80 to 88 (79 to 87); saponification value 191 to 196 (188 to 197); refractive index at 15° = 1.4698 to 1.47113. On vigorously shaking, in a glass-stoppered flask, 6 c.c. of olive oil with 4 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and fuming nitric acid charged with nitrous vapours, previously prepared and allowed to cool, a greenish product should result, not exhibiting either a reddish or greyish tinge; within at least two, and at the most six hours it should form a white, solid mass, while the liquid should be scarcely coloured (absence of appreciable amounts of cottonseed oil and of most seed oils). On shaking 15 grams of olive oil with 5 grams of sulphuric acid, the temperature of the mixture should rise to 42°.

(To be continued.)

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch was held on December 5 at the Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Mr. W. I. Scholes, who occupied the chair, said that, there being no fresh nominations, he declared all the sixteen members of the local Executive Committee elected as follows:—*Manchester District:* Messrs. J. Bell, J. Cleworth, D. Dickson, R. G. Edwards, G. H. Haines, A. Hershberg, T. Miller, J. H. Nidd. *Salford District:* Messrs. W. F. Cuttford, J. Lyle Davison, E. H. Simmons, H. Stout. *County District:* Messrs. F. W. Bates, J.P., W. I. Scholes, J. H. Sherwood and V. Yates. Mr. Simmons moved and Mr. Cleworth seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman (Mr. Scholes) for the work he had done during his year of office. Votes of thanks were accorded to the vice-chairman (Mr. J. H. Nidd), treasurer (Mr. G. H. Haines) and secretary (Mr. T. Miller). The secretary gave details of a satisfactory balance sheet showing an increased balance in hand of £7 13s. 10d., which was brought forward. Mr. Bygott was thanked for his services as auditor and re-elected. A discussion on dispensing by doctors, with special reference to the dispensing of consultants' prescriptions by general practitioners, introduced by Mr. W. I. Scholes, created a feeling that chemists in some areas are in a very unsatisfactory position, owing to this evil. The fact that, as one chemist pointed out, it was almost impossible to get an interview with a consultant (specialist) without he, the patient, was recommended by a general practitioner, which made it a rule almost for the specialist to communicate his verdict and prescription direct to the general practitioner, who did not always give the patient the prescription. It was considered that nothing could be done in the matter. A discussion on discounts for nurses was introduced by Mr. R. G. Edwards with a similar finding.

Associations' Winter Session

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association met at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 3, Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C. (Vice-President) in the chair, to hear a communication on *Some Experiences of a Pharmacist*, read by George Walker, M.P.S. This consisted of a series of incidents selected from a varied experience arranged under compounding, counter and general. Among the first were examples of exceptional doses. On one occasion a prescription with 10 minim doses of liquor strychnini hydrochlor. caused some hesitation, but it was discovered to be quite a usual dose with the prescriber. Tincture of strophanthus in 6 minim doses was found to be due to the prescriber not knowing about the 1914 Pharmacopœia, and the real dose intended was 3 minims. An unique experience was a prescription for an 8-ounce mixture containing pulv. hydrarg. cum. creta in 15-grain doses. Another example was a prescription for three powders containing respectively 1 drachm, 1½ drachm and 2 drachms respectively of compound jalap powder and marked 1, 2 and 3. Mistura chlori is a frequent cause of trouble. It is best prepared by putting the conc. hydrochloric acid into the bottle, which need not be dry; add the potassium chlorate in crystals, tilt the bottle to one corner, and allow gas to generate for five to ten minutes, and then add the water very gradually with constant shaking. Veterinary prescriptions to a town-trained pharmacist sometimes cause difficulty. The following is an example: Potass. iodid., ʒiv ; aquam ad ʒviij ; sig. ʒj , in water t.i.d. There was nothing on the prescription to indicate who was the patient or who was the prescriber. It was ordered by a veterinary surgeon for treatment of a bullock suffering from "timber tongue." In another case a veterinary surgeon ordered arsenic in 5-grain doses. His attention was directed to the dose under the impression that it was a mistake. The prescriber admitted it was wrong, but altered the 5 grains to 8 grains! When asked to prescribe for domestic animals or birds, the position is often delicate. Should the treatment be followed by any undesirable consequences, the pharmacist is liable to incur undeserved blame and lose the goodwill of a client. Difficulties also occur when asked to destroy some animal requiring to be got rid of. A sudden call to deal with an accident and render first-aid in a pharmacy is often a trying and responsible duty. It is wise always, unless in very simple cases, to call for medical assistance. In the case of a fatality, if no doctor is at hand, send for one and close the pharmacy till the matter is over. Other emergencies may be a demand for some article not in stock and in a place where it is impracticable to procure it from a wholesale house. A resourceful pharmacist can generally make the product successfully.

Liverpool.—Mr. A. W. Ashcroft (retiring President) occupied the chair at a large and representative meeting held at the Royal Institution on December 3. Mr. J. L. Hirst (President-elect) announced the children's New Year party for January 7. Then Mr. John Evans, public analyst for Sheffield, York, and other towns, read a paper on *Extraneous Matter in Food*. Having shown that people in this country drew their food supplies from much further distances than formerly, and that the excessive use of salt no longer formed a sufficient or a popular preservative, he said the resort to antiseptic preservatives led to the danger of poisoning, or, at any rate, some deterioration in the digestive organs and vitamins as to cause poisoning or other ill-effects. He hoped the health authorities and public opinion would influence the Legislature to secure the setting up of national standards of the quality and quantity of preservatives of food. At present there were no limits, save exclusion in the case of milk and a restriction to .04 of boric acid in cream together with precautionary labels that preserved cream must not be given to infants and invalids. In what were termed "non-alcoholic wines for invalids" he had found 3½ to 4½ gr. of preservatives per pint; certainly an excessive addi-

tion. Ultramarine and aniline dyes were found in the analyses of polished and whitened rice together with mineral oils, while bleached flour suffered likewise. Malt vinegar rarely found its way into the homes of the poor, whose craving for a sour flavouring of their food denoted in some marked degree an improper feeding, which led to the consumption in large quantities of artificial vinegar consisting probably of acetic acid with colouring. At any rate, the consumers ought to know what they were buying and the effects of any adulteration. Tinned goods were apt to be contaminated according to the acidity of the contents and the action on the tin and solder. Latterly he had found a repetition of the adulteration, common twenty years ago, in bran and sharps, the amount of this adulteration being 15 to 30 per cent. In conclusion, he urged pharmacists to take individual or collective steps to guard against the adulteration of any of the drugs or other articles they retailed, as naturally the public relied upon their skill and vigilance to an especial extent. In the discussion, Messrs. T. E. Lescher (the host of the lecturer), A. C. Abraham, Ph.C., H. Humphreys Jones (School of Pharmacy), Wallbridge, A. J. Jones, D. H. Evans (like the lecturer a native of Cardigan) and others took part. Mr. Lescher pointed out the injustice suffered by the pharmacist through the competition of the grocer, and urged that the pharmacist should emphasise the difference between the article of commerce and the higher quality for medicinal or scientific uses. Mr. Humphreys Jones pleaded for definite tests. He hoped the Pharmacopœia would be revised and brought up to date in various respects.

London (S.W.).—The meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association, held recently at the Westminster College of Pharmacy, took the form of a debate entitled *The Tendency to Commercialism in Pharmacy—Is it Desirable?* Mr. Skues, in opening the debate for the affirmative view, pointed out that commercialism in pharmacy was no new thing. Pharmacists engaged in retail business had no real claim to consider their calling a "profession"; it was a mixture of a craft and a business. A pharmacist was a skilled craftsman, so far as he was engaged in pharmaceutical manipulation, but he was purely a businessman in selling the produce of his craftsmanship. Years ago pharmacy was more of a craft and less of a business than it is to-day, but nevertheless the purely business side had always existed. The development and improvement of business methods had also brought with it a great improvement in pharmacies themselves. Ninety per cent. of the business done by pharmacists could also be done by other traders, and the development of the business side of pharmacy was the only means of retaining that business for pharmacists. Mr. Monaghan introduced the case against the modern methods of "shoddy commercialism." He compared the difference between profession and business, and argued that pharmacy up to the point of qualification complied with all the conditions laid down by the professions generally. Every profession became business when the individual was compelled to use his profession as a means of livelihood. The controlling authorities in pharmacy set up no business or ethical standards, and exercised no control. This was unfortunate, both for the individual and for pharmacy. The grocer, the butcher, and the baker carried on their business much as they did fifty years ago, and he considered the changes taking place on the commercial side of pharmacy undesirable. Many joined in the discussion afterwards, including the President, Mr. Barratt, Miss Borrowman, Messrs. Atkins, Weight, Wigginton, Shakerly, Fitch, Ingham and Rees; although it was intended originally to take a vote, it was agreed to call it a draw, as both the speakers had agreed in the main and had stated very similar views. Instead, another proposition was put to the meeting: "That the 1d. sale (as put forward by Rexall, Ltd.) is undesirable and detrimental to the best interests in pharmacy." This was carried unanimously. As some of the junior members had expressed a wish for football, the secretary was asked to ascertain whether enough support to form a club would be forthcoming.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 11.

As is usual at this period of the year, buyers' requirements are mostly hand-to-mouth, and there is an all-round shrinkage in the volume of business, which will continue from now onwards until the turn of the year. The annual castorum auction is a feature of the week, and with remarkably keen competition all the offerings were disposed of at very much higher prices. The few changes in drugs include an easier market for menthol on the spot and balsam tolu. American peppermint oil is very firm but quiet, with a very limited supply available. Damiana leaves have sharply advanced, and lobelia herb is held for a slightly higher price. Chinese rhubarb to come forward is quoted at much higher rates, but spot prices have not yet been affected. In pharmaceutical chemicals business is fairly good, but is mostly for small lots at keen prices. Bromide salts are not quite so firm. Chloral hydrate tends dearer, and phenazone has a firmer tendency. Among industrial chemicals business is fairly steady, with few changes. Potassium carbonate is firmer, and Continental prices are much higher: permanganate and prussiates are firm. Lead products, such as lead acetate, litharge, red and white lead, have been reduced by importers. Aniline oil and salt from British makers are slightly dearer. Pyridine is steadier. The so-called vegetable oils have been quieter in all directions, with prices generally favouring buyers, these including coconut, groundnut, palm kernel, palm, wood and soya oils; castor is unsteady. Other changes include an advance in mercury and crude antimony; shellac is easier and rubber is dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Castorum	Aniline oil and salt	Balsam tolu	Acid oils
Cloves (forward)	Chloral hydrate	Bergamot oil (c.i.f.)	Emetine
Damiana leaves	Naphthalene solvent	Cassia oil	Bismuth iodide
Lobelia	Orange oil	Citronella oil (Jv.)	Groundnut oil
Mercury	Turpentine	Coconut oil (dead.)	Lead acetate
Pepper, white		Cresylic acid	Litharge
Muntok (c.i.f.)		Cumin seed (c.i.f.)	Palm kernel oil
Rubber		Menthol	Red and white lead
Potash carbonate		Palm oil	Shellac
		Soy oil	Wax, carnauba
		White oils	Wood oil (Hankow)

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	December 3	December 10
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.52½—11.53½	11.60—11.60½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	19.55—19.58	19.71—19.73
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	93.15—93.25	95.00—95.10
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	18½d.—18¾d.	18d.—18½d.
Christiania	Kr. to £	18.159	31.25—31.28	30.85—30.90
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	850—865	855—870
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	255—257	257—259
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	107.15—107.20	108.55—108.60
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	19¾d.—19¾d.	19¾d.—19¾d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.78—33.80	33.55—33.57
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.66½—4.66½	4.70½—4.71½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.66½—4.66½	4.69½—4.69½
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	84.75—84.85	87.15—87.20
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	4.07—24.09	24.22—24.24
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.00	330.00—333.000	331.000—334.000
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	24.10—24.25	24.30—24.50

Cablegram

NEW YORK, December 11.—Business is fair. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced a further 50c. to \$9.50. Mexican sarsaparilla is higher at 24c., and mercury has advanced to \$70.00 per bottle. Menthol has declined to \$13.50, and Cartagena ipecacuanha to \$2.15. Taraxacum (dandelion) is lower at 25c., and belladonna leaves are also cheaper at 24c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMOND OIL.—French expressed is steady at 3s. 6d. per lb.

ANTIMONY continues strong. English and other descriptions are scarce. The former now stands at £69 10s. to £70 per ton, while Chinese regulus in warehouse is held for £60 to £60 10s. Business is being kept down chiefly due to lack of offers. We heard of business done in crude afloat at £32 10s. c.i.f., and parcels are nominally at around £35.

ANTIMONY (CRUDE).—Spot sales of crude have been made at £34 per ton, and on c.i.f. terms it would be difficult to buy at £32.

BALSAM TOLU is selling at 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, being a trifle easier.

BISMUTH.—The current price remains at 6s. per lb. for at least 5-cwt. lots, and the tone is steady. Home imports for last year were 450,927 lb., against 232,700 lb. for the previous year. These figures sufficiently explain the successive reductions which were made in the "ring" price this year. The quantities of bismuth ores imported were also much larger at about 297 tons, or an increase of about 120 tons compared with 1922.

CARAWAY SEED is steady, Dutch offering at 45s. per cwt. on the spot, and at 43s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction of 23 cases Ceylon will be held at 7 Mincing Lane, E.C., on Tuesday, December 16.

CASTORUM.—The annual sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held on December 10, when 2,230 lb. was offered, against 1,939 lb. in 1923. The whole of the offerings were cleared with remarkably keen competition. The sale attracted the usual number of buyers, and, contrary to previous years, all the goods offered represented fresh importations. The quality, although perhaps slightly more damp than usual, was fairly even. The demand from the home trade was practically nil, whilst the principal buying was done for account of Germany, with a fair sprinkling of orders from France. Prices all round were very much higher, and whereas firsts and seconds appreciated fully 40 per cent., in the case of thirds and pickings the increase was from 75 to 100 per cent. As an illustration, pickings sold up to 17s. 6d. per lb., against 8s. per lb. last year. The chief competition was for pickings, of which only 460 lb was offered. Below will be found particulars of the quantities offered and prices realised in comparison with 1923:—

	Quality.	Offered and Sold	Price 1923.	Price, 1924.
YF ..	Firsts	lb. 77	s. d. —	s. d. 34 0—35 0
	Seconds	183	17 0	25 0—29 0
	Thirds	518	9 0	16 0—18 6
	Pickings	280	8 0	12 0—17 6
	Cuttings	264	—	9 0—11 6
	Waste	51	—	8 0
MR ..	Firsts	30	s. d. —	s. d. 35 0
	Seconds	20	—	28 0
	Thirds	105	9 0	16 0
	Pickings	54	8 0	14 6
NW	Firsts	36	s. d. —	s. d. 36 0
	Seconds	64	—	26 0
	Thirds	144	—	16 0
	Pickings	46	7 0	15 0
Canada	Firsts	—	s. d. 25 0	s. d. —
	Seconds	21	17 0	25 0
	Thirds	93	9 6	16 0
	Pickings	42	7 6	14 0
	Cuttings	—	4 6—6 3	—
EB ..	Seconds	19	—	s. d. 25 0
	Thirds	58	—	16 0
	Pickings	38	—	12 6
LS ..	Seconds	24	—	s. d. 27 0
	Thirds	56	—	16 0
	Pickings	19	—	15 0

Of the Oregon, of which only 294 lb was catalogued, everything was sold at good prices, the increase in prices

being about equivalent to the advance in the Hudson's Bay variety.

CHAMOMILES are unchanged, and with the present reasonable prices demand is better, sellers quoting from 60s. to 80s. per cwt.

CLOVES are firm on the spot at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for Zanzibar as to quality. To arrive, business has been done at fluctuating prices, including October-December shipment at 1s. to 1s. 0½d. to 1s. c.i.f., January-March shipment at 1½d. to 1½d. to 1½d. c.i.f. The week's statistics show landings *nil* and deliveries 952, leaving a stock of 15,332, against 20,806 in 1923 and 867 in 1922. The landings this year up to December 6 were 40,299, against 48,088 in 1923, and the deliveries 44,354, against 29,311 in 1923.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 8 that the market is quiet at the unaltered rates of from 118s. to 120s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing steam-refined quality.

DAMIANA LEAVES, which have recently been selling in London at 9d. to 10d. per lb., have sharply advanced for forward shipment to 1s. 11d. to 2s. c.i.f., owing to scarcity; new crop, however, is not far distant.

ERGOT.—With few, if any, offers from Spain, the market remains very firm at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

HYDRASTIS.—Holders quote from 17s. to 17s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and at 16s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive; a fair demand is reported.

LOBELIA shows a further slight advance, sellers asking 1s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL.—In the absence of support the price of Kobayashi-Suzuki on spot has weakened and probably 56s. per lb. would buy. Forward position is steady, January-March offering at 42s. 6d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The tendency has been quietly towards improvement, but the business done has been confined to small parcels. Sales early this week were made at £11 5s., and later up to £11 10s. per bottle. The latter figure would seem about the current quotation, although some holders are asking up to £11 15s. There is, however, no confidence in the retention of the present comparatively high prices, in view of the reports of full production going on on the Continent. There has been some inquiry for export, but not much actual business put through.

NUTMEGS are unaltered, but there is more disposition to sell East Indian. West Indian are very limited in supply, 110's to 100's offering at 2s. 2d. Singapore 110's is 2s. 3d., 80's 2s. 6d., 65's 2s. 9d.

OPIUM.—The following report has been received from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 27.—“During the period November 12 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists' 801; 'softs,' 251; and Malatia, 207 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 370; 'softs,' 94; and Malatia, 69 cases. During the past fortnight 164 cases were sold, of which 123 cases druggists' realised £T33-37.5; 11 cases Malatia, £T35-35.50-36; and 24 cases 'softs,' £T37.75-39.50, per oke. In Smyrna 45 cases were sold at the same prices. The market was very firm as a result of these large transactions, coupled with the presence of a large number of buyers. Each sale of eight to ten cases has led to an advance in price of 50 to 100 piastres per oke. Holders of stocks are now showing a reluctance to sell and are increasing their demands. They see that the local stocks are now appreciably reduced, while it is known that the total stocks in the interior amount to only 300 cases, and even if these stocks were larger, the inveterate habit of certain native dealers (to retain a portion of their stock until the new harvest) would have to be taken into consideration. For these reasons we are of opinion that prices are certainly likely to become even dearer.”

PEPPER.—Fair black Singapore has been quiet, offering at 5½d. per lb.; December-February and January-March shipment is 5½d. c.i.f. London for f.a.q. White Muntok in the interim has been sold up to 10½d. on the spot, but receded to 10½d. January-March has been sold at from 10½d. to 10½d. to 10½d.; March-May, 10½d. to 11½d. c.i.f. London for f.a.q.

PONOPHYLLUM ROOT.—*Peltatum* is quoted at 65s. per cwt, c.i.f. London, and *Emodi* can be had at 110s. on the spot.

RHUBARB.—Distinctly higher prices are being asked for forward shipment. Rough round High-dried, which has been selling at 1s. 4d. per lb., is quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f. to arrive. Flat High-dried has been selling at 2s. 3d. spot; c.i.f. to arrive is 2s. For bold Shensi 3s. 3d. is quoted, and 3s. per lb. for medium.

RUBBER has again shown a substantial improvement, and although at the close prices were rather easier, the market has risen by fully ½d. per lb. Earlier in the week 1s. 6½d. per lb. was paid for spot. The position at the moment is exceedingly healthy, inasmuch as the scarcity of rubber on the spot has created great uneasiness on the part of both manufacturers and dealers. The “squeeze” on the spot is most likely to be greater next month, and in view of the heavy shipments that are being made each week we do not see very much chance of the market easing up this side of the New Year. Deliveries last week were again substantial, and stocks were reduced by 894 tons. The London stock now stands at 32,723 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 6½d.; January-March and April-June, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The seed market remains very quiet, with no alteration in prices, which are as follow:—Mazagan CANARY SEED is 32s. per cwt. on the spot, and good bold Spanish seed is 34s. to 35s., but there is no demand. CUMIN SEED: Maltese new crop is 75s. per cwt. on the spot, and for December-January shipment 65s. c.i.f. is quoted. Morocco is 77s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. CORIANDER SEED: New crop sound Morocco is quoted at 19s. on the spot, and sellers ask 17s. 6d. c.i.f. DILL SEED is offered at 21s. to 22s. 6d. MOROCCO FENUGREEK SEED is offered on the spot at 20s. per cwt. HEMP SEED: Manchurian sound seed is 19s. to 20s. LINSEED: Morocco is quoted at 24s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. MUSTARD SEED: English is 37s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA.—Spot supplies are obtainable at 2s. 8d. per lb., which is also quoted for shipment c.i.f. to arrive.

SHELLAC.—The tendency has been towards a lower level of values, although a little resistance has been shown here to the distinctly weaker Calcutta cables. There has been a considerable amount of material going into stock just lately, which is prejudicing the demand somewhat. Usual standard TN orange quality closes at 320s. per cwt.; superfine, 390s.; fine second orange, 340s.; pure butyry, 340s.; AC cakey, 280s.; G.A.L., 270s. The sales for delivery include December at 310s. and March at 292s. 6d. to 285s., and buyers. To arrive, TN for November-December shipment is quoted at 292s. 6d. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Dutch maize starch powder is 18s. 9d. to 19s. per cwt., and American is 19s. 6d. per cwt. net on the spot. American maize starch crystals is 22s. net, and Dutch crystals is 22s. Best English rice starch crystals is 36s. to 37s., and German or Dutch 28s. to 30s. per cwt. Dutch farina is easier at 20s. to 20s. 6d. for superior, and November-December shipment is 19s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. for new crop; superior Dutch (maize) dextrin is 26s. 6d., and No. 2, 25s. 6d.; American canary dextrin is 22s. 9d., and white 22s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London.

VANILLA.—An auction of 62 tins was advertised to be held at 32 Fenchurch Street, on Thursday, December 11.

WAX, BEES', continues firm, the sales including East African at £7 2s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Landings in November were 1,196 packages and deliveries 970, leaving a stock of 1,800, against 3,041 in 1923.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is cheaper, fatty grey offering at 111s. per cwt., and chalky at 107s. per cwt on the spot; to arrive 107s. 6d. and 97s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted respectively.

Essential Oils

THERE are few changes to report this week, and demand is quiet. Sicilian orange is a shade firmer. Bergamot is easier. Cassia is cheaper on the spot, and Java citronella is easier forward. American wormseed is lower.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” is steady, with sellers at 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot as to holder. Drums are quoted at 2s. 4d. c.i.f., and leads 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.

BERGAMOT.—C.i.f. prices appear to be weakening again, from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted on recent advices for 37 to 38 l.a. Spot is quoted at from 15s. to 15s. 6d.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE) is firm at from 19s. 6d. to 20s. per lb.

CAJUPUT is quiet and unchanged at 3s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—For Japanese on the spot 63s. has been paid for cases; 60s. is quoted for drums.

CASSIA is quiet and on the easy side at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. For shipment, 7s. 9d. to 8s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CITRONELLA.—Java is unchanged at 6s. 3d. per lb. The c.i.f. price to arrive is cheaper at 5s. 11d. Ceylon is unchanged.

The exports of citronella oil (with destinations) from Ceylon for the ten months, January 1 to October 31, 1924, compared with the same period in 1923, are as follows:—United Kingdom, 383 821 lb. and 290 878 lb.; France, 52,759 lb. and 35,598 lb.; Germany, 60,670 lb. and 16,045 lb.; Holland, 11,243 lb. and 12,145 lb.; Italy, 22,463 lb. and 1,176 lb.; Spain, 1,950 and *nil*; Norway, 1,190 and *nil*; West Australia, 2,336 lb. and 1,127 lb.; South Australia, 1,175 lb. and *nil*; Victoria, 17,279 lb. and 10,917 lb.; N.S.W., 22,745 lb. and 16,548 lb.; Queensland, 4,148 lb. and 3,366 lb.; New Zealand, 1,784 lb. and *nil*; U.S.A., 491,377 lb. and 525,530 lb.; Egypt, 390 lb. and 2,350 lb.; Africa, 5,454 lb. and 6,149 lb.; India, 28,825 lb. and 12,626 lb.; China, 4,481 lb. and 1,792 lb.; Japan, 14,988 lb. and 2,272 lb. The total exports were 1,131,378 lb. and 949,428 lb.

DILL.—English distilled is steady on the spot at from 24s. 6d. to 25s. per lb. Dutch is obtainable at 19s.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is steady at 28s. to 28s. 6d. per lb. Algerian is obtainable at 30s. to 30s. 6d.

LAVENDER.—French oil 38 to 40 per cent. is quoted on the spot at 30s. to 31s. per lb. Italian oil is offered at 29s. 6d.

LEMON.—C.i.f. prices are round about 3s. 2d. per lb. On the spot holders quote 3s. to 3s. 3d.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is easier to arrive at 4s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f., and spot sellers at 4s. 8d.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is offered at 22s. 6d. per lb., delivery this month. For January-March, 14s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid. December-January is 14s. 9d. to 15s., and November-December 16s. 6d.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is firmer at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot, holders quote from 9s. 6d. to 10s.

PALMAROSA to come forward is quoted at 16s. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is also 16s.

PEPPERMINT.—American tin oil is quiet, but prices remain very firm at from 42s. to 42s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 42s. to 43s. c.i.f. is quoted. H.G.H. does not appear to be offered.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—American (U.S.P.) has been in fair demand, spot being quoted at the cheaper rate of 19s. to 20s. per lb. For shipment, 17s. to 18s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Amyl salicylate ..	3/6	Diphenyl oxide ..	3/6
Anubine ..	11/6 to 12/-	Eugenol ..	11/6 to 12/-
Benzaldehyde f.f.c.	3/1 to 3/3	Heliotropine ..	6/- to 6/3
Benzyl acetate ..	2/5 to 2/6	Methyl anthranilate ..	8/6
" alcohol ..	2/- to 2/6	" salicylate ..	1/9 to 1/10
" benzoate ..	3/- to 3/3	Nerolin (bro elia) ..	3/-
Bromistrol ..	8/9 to 9/-	" (yarra-yarra) ..	3/6
Cinnamic aldehyde ..	5/-	Terpineol (chem. pure) ..	1/9 to 2/-
(synthetic) ..	5/-	Vanillin ..	24/6 to 25/-
Coumarin ..	16/6 to 17/6		

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A FURTHER few changes in spot values are recorded this week, but the general tone of the market remains quite steady. Business, which is still very keenly competed for, has been fairly good in moderate quantities. The Anglo-German trade agreement does not affect the position of the 26 per cent. repARATION levy.

ACETANILIDE has been moving fairly well on spot with dealers' prices steady at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN is irregular on quotation, being offered from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb.; nothing doing.

AMMON. BENZ. is quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—Good business continues with prices well maintained at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; one or two big lots might be obtained at a shade less.

BARBITONE, although a quiet item, is difficult to locate under 14s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE shows no change with the usual small demand on the market. Dealers quote 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for chlorine-free material.

BENZOIC ACID.—B.P. spot supplies are available, and dealers are offering large quantities down to 2s. 4d. per lb.; 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. is the average.

BENZONAPHTHOL remains very flat with prices mentioned about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

BETANAPHTHOL.—Resublimed keeps steady although quiet at the quoted price of 3s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—The general tone of this market is not so firm, and some alteration in prices is again recorded. Ammonium is about 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

The Standard Oil Co. have discontinued making lead tetra ethyl, for the manufacture of which large quantities of ethylene bromide were required. The result was that practically all the bromine on the American market was commandeered by them, and the price advanced considerably. Now that the manufacture of lead tetra ethyl has been abandoned, prices should revert to normality.

CALCIUM LACTATE is offered by dealers in large parcels down to 1s. 5d., with other quotations for small lots up to 1s. 7d. per lb. Good business is reported, with the market rather firm.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is firmer, and there is now very little offered on spot duty paid under 3s. 11d. per lb. for big lots. The usual price asked is 4s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—It is difficult to find any parcels of B.P. crystals offering under 1s. 4½d. per lb. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and the higher price is more current for foreign make.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) remains sluggish with prices quoted by dealers at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is seldom in request: dealers continue to quote at 7s. 6d. per lb.

EMETINE BISMUTH IODIDE.—Makers have reduced their price to 32s. per oz.

FERRI ET AMMON. CIT. (B.P.).—Makers quote 2s. 3d. per lb., and 2s. 2d. for 28-lb. lots.

GALLIC ACID.—British makers quote at 2s. 9d. per lb. for cwt. lots of pure crystals. Dealers offer similar quantities at about 2s. 10½d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is still dull, and prices are down to a steady basis of 9s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Dealers have been moving stocks at cut prices lately, and are now quoting from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE in kegs is offering down to 3s. 11d. per lb. in big lots. The average prices run from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Not much business about.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) keeps steady at the previous price of 2s. 9d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE in carboys is still offering at the cheap rates of 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.; sales have been fair.

METHYL SULPHONAL shows no further fall this week, but the market is still dull at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—B.P., German make, in cases, is 87s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch, in 2-cwt. cases (five-case lots), 90s. 6d. per cwt., and ten cases, 90s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—U.S.P. 90 per cent. powder is steady at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE has been in fair request with prices unchanged at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Offers of quantities at 5s. 6d. per lb. are still on the market, and smaller lots are at about 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.; a fair business is reported.

PHENAZONE is rather firmer, with little offering below 7s. to 7s. 2d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is rather slow on the spot with supplies free. Prices range from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Material to arrive is quoted up to 8½d. per lb., and it will cost quite that duty paid on the basis of the present quotation from the Continent.

RESORCIN remains dull, but prices in most quarters are maintained at about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; probably less would be taken for good business.

SACCHARIN (550) is unchanged. Duty paid is 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb., in bond for export, 10s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is fairly steady, and at cut prices a fair business is reported. Spot is 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is steadier with prices ranging from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., spot.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Dealers are offering reliable make in large quantities down to about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE is inclined to harden from present rates of 2s. 2d. for B.P. crystals and powder, with some holders asking 2s. 3d. per lb.

SULPHONAL remains flat with dealers offering on spot at 14s. 6d. and upwards per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *Leviss* shows no change on a steady market at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—B.P. crystals continues to be offered on spot at about 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. in quantities. Some offers are up to 1s., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady but quiet with dealers offering at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL is firmer with prices ranging from 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb.

VANILLIN continues firm with prices at 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. per lb. for 100 per cent.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 10.

CONDITIONS in this section continue fairly steady, with some items firm at slightly higher rates. There are still a number of products lacking business, with prices unsteady. Continental offerings are unaltered on the week. Business generally has been satisfactory.

ACETIC ACID remains dull, with prices as quoted none too steady; 40 per cent. technical, £21 10s.; 80 per cent. technical, about £42; 80 per cent. pure, £43 per ton, in barrels, spot; 98 to 99 per cent. glacial, £67 10s. to £68 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf.

ACETONE seems of very little interest, with B.G.S. offering at about £94 per ton, in drums.

ALUM is steady, with a moderate business passing at about £9 15s. per ton, for lump in casks.

AMMONIA ALKALI from British makers for home trade is £6 15s. per ton, in bags, f.o.r.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is slow of sale, but prices are steady at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaded cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE continues to find good business and prices are firm at £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton for grey galvanising.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—Prices for the coming 1925 season, as announced by the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, are as follows:—January, £14 10s.; February, £14 12s.; and March-May, £14 14s. per ton for neutral quality in friable condition, basis 21.1 per cent. nitrogen, delivered to consumer's nearest station in Great Britain in lots of four tons and upwards. Limited quantities of ordinary quality, basis 20.7 per cent. nitrogen, will be available in some districts at 23s. per ton less, but in most parts of the country only neutral is now made. The so-called "penalty clause" is still in operation, by which fines are imposed on buyers for home consumption who permit their sulphate to be exported. Supplies for immediate delivery are still available at £14 8s. per ton on the terms as named above.

ARSENIC.—In the absence of any notable business and due to the unsettled state of the market, no reliable quotation is obtainable. Cornish mines seem perhaps more inclined to make a stand after the recent slump, their quotations being about £32 10s. to £33 f.o.r. Japanese is apparently not so much pressed for sale, some sellers asking about £30 e.i.f., but business could be done at well under this. There was a large increase in the Japanese output last year, the total mentioned being about 4,000 tons, but this requires confirmation. The market in America is no worse, but demand there is slack.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) from dealers is slow in moving off, with prices about £9 10s. per ton. Makers have reduced the price for next year by 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Solid is quoted at from £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. per ton, carriage paid.

COPPER-SULPHATE is steady, and although the export demand has not as yet developed very largely, the new season's export movement has assumed fairly important dimensions. Current quotations of home makers range from about £24 15s. to £25 5s. per ton for casks less 5 per cent. f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady on a sluggish market, with offers at 82s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for B.P. powder.

EPSOM SALT has been in fair demand, with spot commercial quality in bags steady at £4 17s. 6d. per ton.

FORMALDEHYDE is unwanted at present; dealers are offering freely at about £48 per ton, for 40 per cent. volume.

GLAUBER'S SALT has been coming in from the Continent lately, with prices here about £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Makers quote from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per carboy, delivered, according to purity, strength, and locality.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—This market has moved with the metal, and prices for all materials show a reduction. The market has been fairly active. Lead acetate, brown, £45 15s.; white, £46 15s. per ton, spot; litharge, £45 15s.; red lead, £45 5s.; white lead, dry, £47; ground in oil, £49 per cwt., e.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE meets with fair business, with prices of 30 per cent. Continental red seal steady at £19 15s. to £20 per ton for reliable make.

OXALIC ACID remains sluggish, with low prices in force: spot is 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb., in quantities.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Market holds very firm, with importers doing a good business: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £31 10s. to £32 per ton, in drums, spot.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—Conditions on spot are again firmer, with the demand good. Continental prices are much dearer: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 to £23 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 to £25 10s. per ton, in casks.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is available on spot from dealers at about 2½d. per lb., with little inquiry on the market.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Very few spot offers are being made below 8d. per lb., and some holders are confident of getting 8½d. per lb. under the new conditions on the Continent.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is a bright item, with dealers selling yellow in good quantities at 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Dealers are doing good business at full rates: dog-tooth crystals, £43 to £43 10s.; medium, £40; fine white crystals, £26 7s. 6d. to £26 10s. per ton, in casks.

SALTCAKE for home trade is steady up to end of year at £3 10s. per ton, delivered.

SODA CRYSTALS.—Makers quote from £5 to £5 5s. per ton, ex railway depôts or ports.

SODIUM ACETATE is available on spot, with dealers asking up to £23 10s. per ton, ex store.

SODIUM BICARBONATE from British makers for home trade only is unchanged at £10 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady on spot, but rather quiet: dealers quote pea crystals (photographic quality) at £13 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs. Commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM NITRATE is nominal on an idle market: 96 per cent., £13 7s. 6d.; refined, £13 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE (100 per cent.) is seldom inquired for; London quotations are easy at about £25 per ton.

SODIUM PRUSSATE continues to find business, with British make worth about 4d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is dull; dealers quote £13 7s. 6d. for 60 to 62 per cent. solid, and £14 7s. 6d. per ton for broken, in drums. Crystal is £9 5s. per ton delivered.

SULPHUR.—The tone is rather easier with a fair business doing. American or Sicilian crudo stand at £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. a ton delivered Manchester. Refined Sicilian flowers are called £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. and roll £7 15s. a ton delivered London warehouses.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—One or two items show some alteration in prices. Pitch is still regaining lost ground; aniline oil and salt are quoted dearer from British makers, but there is little doing. ANILINE OIL is quoted by British makers at 8d. per lb., naked at works. ANILINE SALT from British makers is now at 8½d. per lb., naked at works; markets quiet. BETANAPHTHOL is steady but quiet at 1s. 1d. per lb. TOLUOL, pure, is 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; 90's, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon, as quoted by British makers; market dull. XYLOL, pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; market flat. CREOSOTE OIL continues brighter, with prices

fully maintained; ex works is about 5½d., and f.o.b. about 6½d. per gallon, in bulk packing. CARBOLIC ACID crystals remain quiet, with prices at the low level of about 5½d. per lb. f.o.b. in bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID is a little cheaper, but very steady and in fair demand at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is unchanged on the week at about £15 per ton for flakes, according to district. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL shows no sign of livening up; the London quotation is about 760 per ton, in drums. HEXAMETHYLENE is steady but quiet, with dealers offering at 3s. 3d. per gallon. PYRIDINE is steadier and in better inquiry at about 18s. 6d. to 19s. per gallon. PITCH.—Conditions show a further improvement here, and inquiry has been sustained, with actual business being done. The market quotation is now at about 55s. per ton f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS has been quieter in all directions so far this week and a number of items are returned at slightly easier prices. The general tone is rather unsteady. ACID OILS.—Prices are lower but the market is now steady; coconut and palm kernel, 44s. 3d.; groundnut, 39s. 6d.; soya, 37s., all spot. CASTOR.—No further fall in prices, but the market is very quiet and unsteady; pharmaceutical, 76s.; first pressings, 71s.; second pressings, 69s., all spot in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. Medicinal water white French is steady at 82s. 6d. per cwt. in cases and 80s. in barrels ex wharf London. COCONUT.—Deodorised on spot is quiet and cheaper at 55s.; Ceylon, 47s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 61s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices are maintained and the market is firmer; deodorised, 56s.; common edible, 54s.; soapmaking, 52s.; crude, 48s. 6d., all spot. GROUNDNUT is cheaper and closing very quiet and unsteady; deodorised, spot, 65s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 59s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—A further reduction in prices has taken place on a quiet market; deodorised, 50s. 6d.; crude, 45s., all spot. PALM.—The market has remained quiet and prices are easier on the lower quotations; Lagos, 44s.; softs, 43s. 6d.; mediums, 43s. 3d.; hards, 43s. 6d.; bleached, 45s. 9d., all spot. RAPE is still very quiet and quoted unchanged; refined, 58s. 6d.; crude, 55s. 6d., all spot. SOYA.—Very quiet and rather easier; deodorised, 52s.; crude, 48s., all spot. LANSÉED (raw, naked).—So far this week prices for all positions show an appreciation, but to-day the market closes very quiet and tends to weaken. On spot, 46s. 3d.; December, 45s.; January to April, 45s. 3d.; May to August, 45s. 9d. The market is unsettled chiefly owing to the uncertainty relating to the Plate crop, the estimates of which were lately increased again to some extent, and this largely explains the fact that forward oil has been dealt in at a moderate discount instead of selling on terms almost on a level with spot oil as seen some while back. TURPENTINE (American).—There is a better tone this week, but actual business is lacking. Quotations at the close are firm. On spot, 59s. 3d.; January to April, 60s. 6d. Total London stocks are 42,070 barrels of American spirit. As expected, last week's deliveries were much larger, amounting to 3,131 barrels, making 96,396 barrels since the beginning of the year, against 88,794 barrels same period in 1923, the stocks being 42,183 barrels as against 28,792 barrels a year ago. With 1,150 barrels afloat, the London visible supply amounts to 43,532 barrels, against 32,542 barrels a year previous. American cables were stronger and the tone here improved considerably under a better demand, while there is more confidence as to future developments. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot remains quiet with the price down to 80s. 6d.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—The only change to report is in solvent naphtha, which is firmer and active. Other items are steady but business remains quiet. BENZOL.—The following prices are quoted by British makers: Crude 65s. 8d. to 9d. per gallon; standard motor, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; pure, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon ex works in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is unchanged but quiet; 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE continues firm at full rates; wax, 3½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale for shipment, about 28s. per cwt. c.i.f. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—The 90 to 160 grade has been in good demand, and prices are firmer at about 1s. 3d. per gallon; heavy, 90 to 190, remains dull at about 1s. 1d. per gallon. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged and markets firm; American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free. Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank; buyers' barrels filled free, 7½d.; barrel's free, 10½d. per gallon ex wharf London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Market keeps steady with moderate business; white to snow white, £63 to £68; amber and yellow, £25 to £28; red vet, £22 10s.; dark stiff green, £18 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf London. WHITE OILS.—

Prices are unchanged but tending rather easier; special No. 1, £38; No. 1, £33; No. 3 half-white, £27; No. 4 half-white, £19 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf London. LUBRICATING OILS.—There is still no change to report and conditions are not likely to alter much for the time being. Pales, £13 to £23; reds, £14 10s. to £27; dark cylinders, £15 10s. to £35; filtered cylinders, £22 15s. to £36 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Soluble oil, £20 to £29 per ton, according to grade. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL steady at £18 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. ex wharf London.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOW, ETC.—Australian tallow is much quieter and prices, which are not at all firm, show a further slight weakening. Fish oils are steady. South American tallow products are offering for shipment on a lower level. BONE GREASE.—A steady market at unchanged prices; pale water, 43s. 6d.; brown water, 40s. 6d.; benzine, 40s., all spot. NEAT'S FOOT OIL continues firm on the shipment quotation of 5s. 2d. per gallon, c.i.f. LARD OILS.—Market quiet but steady; American E.W.S. 1 per cent., 90s.; English, under 5 per cent., 62s. per cwt. London. FISH OILS.—Market steady with business moderate—prices about the same. Coast cod, 35s. 9d.; brown whale, 33s. 6d.; dark whale, 31s. 9d., all spot. Japanese, in cases, 32s. c.i.f. TALLOW (Australian) have been dull so far this week, and prices are inclined to be easier. On spot fine mutton, about 53s.; sweet beef, about 53s.; good mixed, 48s. 9d. to 49s. 6d.; inferiors, 45s. to 45s. 6d. SOUTH AMERICAN TALLOW.—Shipment quotations cheaper on a quiet market; first beefs, 48s. 9d.; second beefs, 47s. 9d., all c.i.f. OLEO OIL.—North American "extra" continues to fall rapidly and is now quoted at 80s. c.i.f. OLEO STEARIN is cheaper on a quiet market; South American No. 1, 58s. 6d.; No. 2, 57s., all c.i.f. PREMIER JUS.—South American extra beef is down to 58s. Australian mutton steady at 57s., and South American mutton 57s. c.i.f.

Cinchona from Tanganyika

In a pamphlet issued by the Imperial Institute, recording the investigation of a number of drugs obtained from the British Empire, it is stated in regard to cinchona bark that samples from Tanganyika, the Cameroons and St. Helena were examined, all proving to be of good quality, particularly one from Tanganyika, which was exceptionally rich in quinine. At the suggestion of the Institute a consignment of about three tons of this bark was forwarded from Tanganyika, and was disposed of to quinine manufacturers in this country at a very satisfactory price. In view of these results it has been suggested by the Institute that steps should be taken in Tanganyika to extend the cultivation of cinchona.

Beeswax in Germany

THERE would appear to be an opening at the present time for the sale of Canadian beeswax to Germany, says the Canadian "Commercial Intelligence Journal." This is one of the trades which has lately commenced to revive in Germany after having remained latent during the inflation period. Hamburg has always ranked with London, Liverpool and Antwerp as one of the chief European markets for beeswax, but during the period of paper-mark inflation the polish manufacturers and other users of beeswax were only able to purchase limited quantities. The German trade statistics show an import of beeswax and other insect wax during the first nine months of this year of 6,732 cwt. compared with 5,718 cwt. during the same period last year. The largest quantities of beeswax imported into Hamburg come from Benguela, Portuguese East Africa, and West Africa, but the best qualities are supplied from Brazil, Chile and Smyrna. At the present time there is an active demand in Hamburg. Prices range from 170s. to 190s. per cwt., c.i.f. Hamburg, according to quality, against 160s. to 175s. ruling a month ago. Beeswax and other insect wax imported into Germany is subject to a customs duty of 10 marks per 100 kilos.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED OIL.—A Moscow message says the demand for Ukraine sunflower seed oil is increasing on the foreign markets. During the last few months over 2,000 tons have been exported to Great Britain, Germany and Poland.

SICILIAN SULPHUR FIRE.—A fire in the sulphur mines near Caltanissetta, Sicily, has assumed alarming proportions, says a Central News telegram from Rome. The region is described in one newspaper as "a sea of fire." Incendiarism is believed to be the cause of the outbreak.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

P.A.T.A. Election

SIR,—May we be permitted to urge voters to support the candidature of Mr. H. Oakley, whom we have nominated for the election to the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association? He is an energetic and active member of the R.P.U., and has for the past two years been chairman of this branch. We feel that it is highly essential that more representation should come from the provinces, and should Mr. Oakley be elected (as we trust he will be) we know that he will safeguard the interests of all members of the P.A.T.A. in maintaining and improving the profits on proprietary articles. We would also like to add that we have received promises of whole-hearted support from the Smethwick and North Stafford Branches of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. We trust that all voters who desire sound representation will indicate that desire by electing Mr. Oakley to the P.A.T.A. Council.—Yours faithfully,

H. L. WARNER, Vice-Chairman,
W. R. DUNN, Hon. Secretary,
Wolverhampton Branch of the R.P.U.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association on Tuesday, December 9, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. A. R. Melhuish, the chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, a resolution was passed cordially supporting the candidature of Mr. Thomas Marns for the seat on the Council which has been rendered vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. James Jack, of Arbroath, who is retiring owing to his inability to attend the quarterly meetings. Mr. Marns' services to pharmacy, his work on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and his keen and constant interest in all matters affecting the trade are too well known to need any special reference by us, but we hope that they are so appreciated that they will be exhibited by his election to the vacant seat on the Retail Section of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Mr. Marns' sense of duty is such that he is not likely to miss any meetings. The electors can rest assured, too, that his interest will be active and that his services will be at the disposal of the executive and its officers always. The support of Mr. Marns' candidature is, therefore, urged upon every retail member of the P.A.T.A. by none of whom we are certain, will it ever be regretted.—Yours faithfully,

SIDNEY R. HUGHES,
Hon. Secretary, Ealing and District
Pharmacists' Association.

Purified Borax

SIR,—From the short report of the case against Mr. F. Venables, in the *C. & D.*, December 6, p. 808, under the heading, "Warranty as Defence," your readers will gather that the warranty given by us applied to the borax, the subject of the summons. That is quite contrary to the facts and to the explanation given on the hearing. The borax the defendant received was commercial powdered borax, while the B.P. guaranteed borax addressed to and intended for him was delivered to another buyer—an unfortunate mistake of a cartage contractor which was not discovered by the respective receivers. The "Twenty Mule Team" brand B.P. borax is always guaranteed, and always complies with the B.P. standard.—Yours faithfully,

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.

16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

Mr. F. Venables also writes to state that he has seven shops, not five, and adds a warm appreciation of the services rendered in his defence by the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd.

Penalising Chemists

SIR,—I have read with some astonishment the letter signed "C. Denby Day" in the *C. & D.*, December 6, p. 832, published under the title, "Penalising Chemists." I am not concerned to answer much of what he says, leaving it rather to the sound good sense and fair-mindedness of your readers. There are, however, one or two misstatements that I think should not be allowed to pass unanswered. Mr. Denby Day states that "We have the Pharmaceutical Society, the Chemists' Defence Association, and the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and among the three there is not a blessed voice to defend their subscribers in the Press." This is true neither of the Society nor the R.P.U. and C.D.A. Only last week, in reply to Press attacks or articles, and in pursuance of our policy, three separate letters were written by the secretary of the R.P.U. and C.D.A. One of these, which appeared on the leader page of the "Daily Express," was the subject of a congratulatory notice headed "Publicity" in the columns of the Society's official journal, and, unfortunately for Mr. Day, it appeared last week. Further, the widespread advertising campaign conducted by the R.P.U. and C.D.A. on behalf of chemists in many of the important daily papers surely cannot have been forgotten by anyone conversant with Insurance difficulties and the retail drug trade. The more serious statement made by Mr. Day "that it is well known that the R.P.U. is not making headway," appearing as it does in your valuable paper, is calculated, unless challenged, to do harm to our Union, which I feel sure neither he nor any well-wisher of pharmacy desires. Let me earnestly assure him that, far from this being correct, the Union, in the short time since its establishment, has steadily and surely continued to make headway, not only in numbers, now totalling the great majority of pharmacists in business, but in influence also, by reason of its many and varied activities, and the watchful care which it exercises over all that concerns our calling. . . .—Yours faithfully,

A. R. MELHUISH,
The Retail Pharmacists' Union. Chairman.

Pharmaceutical Publicity

SIR,—Mr. C. Denby Day's letter has brought up a matter that has long occupied my mind. I think that there can be no craft other than ours which sits down to snubs so meekly. We are considered to be the lawful butt of all and sundry. They know we shall not retaliate! Therefore we are very convenient scapegoats. Doctors, coroners, analysts, the Press—all regard us as their legitimate prey. In a recent article upon "Science and Crime," a B.Sc., A.I.C., says, "The chemist (not pharmacist)." . . . Who, in the name of all that is galenic, is a chemist if not the pharmacist? In my limited sphere I endeavour to correct errors when I see them. Coroners, I find, when written to, are generally grateful for the information given. I am a young man with a very small business, and the postage expenses come pretty stiff; but I keep to my school motto (would that more did), "Sic nos non nobis." If any brother-pharmacist discovers a statement unfair to us, I should esteem it an honour if he would forward the cutting to me that I may answer it. If I had my way, instead of "snivelling" round the doctors, the Society would be fighting them tooth and nail. In conclusion, let me give you this solemn fact, and then let the chemists of this country ask whether their blood is red. A town of some 15,000 persons has eleven doctors, all doing their own dispensing. The Mayor of that town (in 1923) was the leading and most respected doctor of the lot—bedpans were sold at his surgery! Is nothing to be done? . . .

I am, etc.,

Lumphinnans.

IVON GARCIA.

SIR,—Although I occupied so much of your space for my last letter, I will not apologise, because your journal welcomes all opinions, and often upon reading another's letter one can form quite a different opinion. Upon reading my own letter in print, I appear to beg the question by inquiring, "Does the Society mean to

obtain a closer alliance with the pharmacist?" etc. I should say that they do wish to accomplish that object, but the energy employed for the purpose leaves a lot to be desired. "Lancashire" expresses one of the reasons for that statement: that among the members chosen for the Royal Commission on National Insurance there is not one representative of retail pharmacy shows a disquieting state of mismanagement. However much the Pharmaceutical Society thinks a struggle for kudos undesirable, it is a great incentive for progress, and nothing tends toward retrogression more than an opinion always of unanimity. The continued cry of "All's well!" blinds the majority to the true state of affairs, to say nothing of giving a few pinchbeck Napoleons scope for misgovernment. With regard to Mr. Sargeant's "balloon," I think that he overlooks the fact that the reason the American Pharmaceutical Association have been able to collect funds for the erection of a palatial building is because they won (?) the war, and, as we are paying for it, we cannot afford this luxury. Mr. Maurice Jones asks for truth in advertising; all recognise that it is necessary, but what I cannot understand is why Mr. Sargeant appeared to throw it into ridicule by his remarks at the opening of the Leeds Chemists' Exhibition. In conclusion, I should like again to refer to the necessity for a publicity department at Bloomsbury Square. If the offending newspaper could not be brought to reason, and shamed, by publishing a copy of the letter in the official organ, one sandwich-board paraded from Bishopsgate to Charing Cross (via Fleet Street), and handbills handed to the public, would soon alter matters.—Faithfully yours,

C. DENBY DAY (10/12).

Secret Remedies

SIR,—I desire to endorse the views of many correspondents as to the abuse of secret remedies; but, instead of waiting for legislation, I think it is high time chemists should combine to help frustrate the alarming growth of these nostrums (it can be done), especially those which are so disparaging towards us. For years I have refused to stock the latter, also most 1s. 3d. "patents" costing over 1s., coupons, free samples, pennyworths of Beecham's, and money-back trash. There are plenty of patent and proprietary goods advertised to be sold by other traders; but only in the case of quack remedies are the public warned against the unscrupulous and substituting chemist. We are fast becoming automatic machines for the distribution of their wares, and this is what we pass examinations for! The tactics of these people, helped by foreigners who, in the guise of companies, are allowed to exploit pharmacy for the sake of £ s. d., are bringing pharmacy into such a state that we shall lose all public respect. In a "war" on quack remedies we should be doing a good public service with justice to ourselves, and the doctors would gladly help us. Surely those who indulge in "stunt" sales, offering two bottles of aspirin at about the price of one, and others who stoop so low as the bran tubs and toy bazaars, are in such a minority that they could be ignored. Some nostrum proprietors, too, seem to think that placing their wares on the P.A.T.A. confers upon them a licence to abuse those upon whom the prospects of their success depend. . . .—Yours faithfully,

O. ROUTLY, M.P.S.

Heacham.

Pyridinised Spirit

SIR,—I have collected the following complaints together regarding the new pyridinised form of methylated spirit. As I consider personally they form a serious objection to the continued use of this spirit for medical purposes, perhaps brother-pharmacists or medical men would give us the benefit of their experience in this direction.

Case 1.—Olive oil and S.V.M. mixed together and used for preventing bed sores. Been used in hospitals and nursing homes for years, but now the vile smell of the pyridine (especially in hot bed) causes extreme nausea in many cases. Use discontinued.

Case 2.—Glycerin and S.V.M. (or glyc. ac. tann. and S.V.M.) used *ante-partum* for preventing cracked nipples, caused faintness and sickness in many cases by the odour, which is very clinging and nauseous.

Case 3.—In methylated liniments such as belladonna, or camph. ammon. (very largely used now and prescribed owing to high price of B.P. article), causes sickness sometimes, and objection always, by reason of its disagreeable smell.

Case 4.—In printers', photographic, and many other trades where S.V.M. is used for cleaning or drying, it has to be discontinued (to the detriment of the trade), owing to its objectionable smell.

Surely the authorities can find some drug that will render S.V.M. nauseous to taste, but does not hinder its use in legitimate profession or art by the liberation of such a vile smell.

OTTO (10/12).

Pushing One's Own Goods

SIR,—“Introducer” (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 727) chides me gently. In my letter in the *C. & D.* of November 8 (p. 694) I wrote, “Substitution is never justifiable,” and then apparently I proceed to show how I substitute my own lines for those of a firm who have altered their terms. May I assure my genial friend “Introducer,” and others who have chaffed me on the same subject, that it is my bad “English” which makes it look as if I contradict myself. As a matter of fact, I was running my own lines, similar to the proprietary under discussion, years before the arrival of the latter. When this was put on the market we were given such good terms, including a bonus in goods, that I found that the percentage of profit on the proprietary was greater than that on my own lines. Also, the former bore higher selling prices, and thus added to turnover as well as profit. Naturally I put my own lines somewhat in the background, *pro tem*. It is very often the case that when, by dint of great advertising, and the goodwill of the chemists, large and small, the manufacturers have got a good hold on the market, up goes the price of the direct parcel, and the bonus is withdrawn. So our own lines are brought forward again, while we still have the other line for those who prefer it. Not substitution, but reintroduction. More euphonious, and more harmonious.—Yours faithfully,

Bristol.

A. W. CORNISH.

Making Oilskin and Waterproof Articles

SIR,—The manufacture of oilskin and such waterproof articles as we are familiar with must be, I judge from a description of the process in a trade paper, a very interesting business. Years ago, in my earlier photographic days, I used and occasionally made trays—folding and otherwise—from waterproof material. Briefly, makers use an ordinary unbleached calico which has been passed over very hot rollers; this removes all nap and knots. The oil used is boiled linseed oil, not the “boiled oil” of the shops, but raw linseed oil boiled once or even twice to free it from the aqueous content. The oil is thickened with whitening, which must be dry, or, for black goods, with vegetable black. Yellow and brown colours will suggest themselves. The material, pinned down on a flat surface, is served with the oil and colour (previously mixed to a creamy consistency), applied with a brush not to saturation but to an even layer. The cloth is left for an hour or so, and then suspended to dry in a warm air current; the drying takes a day or two. A second coating of oil and colour is now applied as before, using rather less oil, and this, after drying, is followed by a third coating of the same kind. After this has dried the material will be ready. If material of the kind is used for photographic trays, it is entirely reliable for a reasonable time, depending of course on the amount of usage. The occasional application of a fresh coat of oil and colour would be advisable and perhaps necessary.

Yours, etc.,

J. P. N. (30/7).

Legal Queries

V. S. (28/11).—"Antiseptic Ointment" is not a title involving liability under the medicine-stamp duty.

J. S. (27/11).—The titles "Children's Lung Syrup" and "Bismuth and Pepsin Mixture" are not dutiable descriptions under the Medicine Stamp Acts.

Crick (26/11).—The title "Kure-um" is doubtless intended as a statement of the action of the foot paste, and we think would make the article liable to medicine-stamp duty.

T. & R. (2/12).—The alternative method of making a "known, admitted and approved" remedy is to publish the formula on the label. In this case a list of the ingredients is sufficient.

J. J. L. (17/11).—In Northern Ireland a limited company whose managing director is a pharmaceutical chemist is treated as a person in administering the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations.

D. M. L. (29/11).—The sale of quinine wine and iron wine without a wine licence is permitted to chemists and druggists under certain conditions as to labelling (*C. & D. Diary*, 1923, p. 237). The exemption does not apply to unregistered persons.

Alston (1/12).—If it is made clear that the phenolphthalein lozenges are sold as a substitute for castor oil there can be no offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts or the Merchandise Marks Act. Care must, however, be taken not to lead the customer to believe that it is a form of castor oil that is being purchased.

J. H. C. (29/11).—From the details you give the preparation you intend placing on the market will be liable to medicine-stamp duty. It will also require to be labelled "poison," and in 1926 when the Order in Council under the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act comes into force the proportions of the poison will have to be stated on the label.

B. S. (2/12).—It is quite in order for a retail chemist to supply a registered dentist with the cocaine required in his practice. The conditions are: the dentist must give a signed written order or sign the poisons book. The chemist enters the transaction in the poisons book, writing "Signed order" in place of signature (if this is the method of sale), and makes a cross-entry in the "dangerous" drugs register. When the cocaine is sent to the dentist the label must show the total amount.

A. C. B. (28/11) refers to the heading "Bankruptcy" in the Commercial Compendium (*C. & D.*, November 29, p. 801), and asks whether Scotland can be read, in addition to England, in the act of bankruptcy, which consists in "going out of England with a view to defeat his creditors." [The Bankruptcy Act, 1914, applies to Scotland in a few particulars only, and the section in question does not extend to that country. "A. C. B." should consult a Scottish lawyer in order to ascertain the corresponding legal position in Scotland.]

Semper Paratus (27/11).—(1) There is no legal process for preventing the manufacture of a medicine of the same ingredients and for similar purposes as another maker's, providing the latter is not the subject of a patent. If, however, the rival maker packs his article or otherwise acts in a way that amounts to "passing off" there is a legal remedy. (2) Registration of trade-marks is dealt with in the *C. & D. Diary*. (3) There are exceptional circumstances under which patent medicines can be sold unstamped, such as when they are in "bulk," but your inquiry is rather indefinite.

D. B. S. (2/12).—(1) Unless you are a registered chemist and druggist you cannot legally carry on "the business of a chemist and druggist," and although this expression in the Pharmacy Acts has not been expressly defined by the Courts it certainly covers the sale of all scheduled poisons. Red and white precipitate, which

you mention, are scheduled. (2) Although not a chemist, you can sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies unstamped if you have served an indentured apprenticeship to a registered chemist. (3) Licences for the sale of methylated spirit and patent medicines are issued at the local Inland Revenue offices.

Tight Corner (3/12) owns the house in which he resides and the shop in which he carries on business. How will they be affected by his becoming bankrupt and executing a deed of assignment respectively? [In the event of bankruptcy both the house and shop will vest in the official receiver and become available to satisfy the claims of the creditors. Under a deed of assignment also the whole of "Tight Corner's" property will vest in a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, unless the creditors agree that any part of the property shall be excluded. No creditor who has not assented to a deed of assignment is bound by it; consequently there is no certainty that bankruptcy can be avoided by such an arrangement unless all the creditors consent.]

Green (3/12) opened a branch business several years ago and appointed a manager, to whom he pays a salary and commission. Would it be possible to give the manager a partnership interest in the branch business in such a way that he can have no claim upon "Green's" principal business? [A partnership between "Green" and his manager in respect of the branch business only can be arranged in such a way as to exclude a claim by the manager upon the main business. We suggest, however, that "Green" should have the deed of partnership drawn up by a solicitor. "Green" must understand that although the manager will have no claim upon the assets or profits of the principal business, the creditors of the branch business might have a claim in the event of the insolvency of the partnership.]

C. A. (3/12) took a room for use as a shop for a period of three years. One year has still to elapse; but "C. A." has now taken another shop, to which he has removed. The landlord refuses either to release "C. A." or to allow him to sublet the premises. In the circumstances, is "C. A." justified in refusing to pay any more rent? [Unless the tenancy agreement provides to the contrary, "C. A." is entitled to sublet or assign the shop for the remainder of the term, in spite of his landlord's refusal to consent. If, however, the agreement debars "C. A." from subletting or assigning, he must pay the rent until the three years have expired. Possibly the agreement allows "C. A." to sublet to a "respectable and responsible tenant," even in the face of an unreasonable refusal to consent on the part of his landlord.]

J. H. (29/11) asks (1) can one sell without a licence in Northern Ireland all the wines in the B.P., including vin. aurantii; (2) whether it is illegal to sell cordials containing alcohol. Further, he wishes to know what ought to be the attitude of a person who had sold as "orange wine" without licence a bottle of a liquor which had been invoiced to him as "superior cordials," and which on analysis was found not to be genuinely medicated. [A wine can only be sold without licence if it is really medicated, that is, if in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise it has been so medicated as to be unfitted for use as a beverage. (See the *C. & D. Diary* for 1923, page 237.) The Intoxicating Liquor Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, has not altered the law in this respect. As to (2), the sale without licence of a cordial containing alcohol is not interfered with unless it contains at least two per cent. of proof spirit. In the case put, the most effective defence would be what appears to be the genuine one, that the sale took place in the belief that the liquor was in fact a medicated wine.]

A South African Chemist (3/11) writes: Your paper is enjoyed each week, but why, oh, why, do the chemists at Home allow themselves to be bothered with the dispensing coming under the Dangerous Drugs Acts? It was disgraceful, the last case reported, where a chemist was deceived with a false script and fined.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Curious (29/10).—"GOLDEN NUT" taken grated in milk for stomach irritation is nutmeg, we should think.

TUM-TUM (3/11).—PILE OINTMENT.—The following, from the "Glasgow Formulary," is the type of ointment which you require:—

Resorcin	...	...	...	350 gr.
Water	...	...	...	350 m.
Dissolve with heat if necessary and set aside. Mix:—				
Zinc oxide	...	...	...	350 gr.
Starch powder	...	...	...	1 oz.
Bismuth oxychloride	350 gr.

with sufficient

Anhydrous lanolin ointment to make	10 oz.
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Add

Oil of birch	120 m.
Oil of cade	120 m.

and incorporate the resorcin solution.

L. B., Ltd. (14/11).—TAR FOAM SHAMPOO is generally made by adding a small proportion of liq. carbonis to a good shampoo liquid. If industrial spirit is to be used the shampoo base may be as follows:—

Potassium carbonate	...	12 oz.
Water	...	2 galls.
Industrial spirit	...	3 galls.
Dry extract of quassia	...	1 oz.
Saponin	...	2 dr.

The proportion of liq. carbonis should only be small. A little verberna can be added to tone down the tar. If an aqueous basis is required the coconut shampoo which was devised for us (*C. & D.*, January 7, 1922, p. 52) is excellent for the purpose.

Pot. Bic. (15/11).—We are not acquainted with a method of coppering lead.

Fronk (15/11).—So far as we are aware eighteenth century veterinary books have no special value.

C. G. O. (15/11).—We do not know the haddock-colouring matter to which you refer, but it is probably an annatto preparation, that colour being much used for fish colouring.

F. & B. (18/11).—CORN PASTE:—

Salicylic acid	...	...	...	3ss.
Coconut oil	...	...	...	3iv.
White wax	...	...	...	3j.

This is usually cut up into small squares, which are wrapped in tinfoil.

C. M. B. (18/11).—We do not publish the *C. & D.* synopsis of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations in pamphlet form. It is printed in its fullest form on *C. & D.* Poisons Card No. 4, and also in the *C. & D.* Diary.

R. C. H. (18/11).—The prescriptions you send, priced on the *C. & D.* Costing System, retail at 4s. 10d. and 3s. 8d.

E. P. J. (18/11).—LIQUID COURT PLASTER.—Beringer's formula for this is most used:—

Pyroxylin	...	...	...	3v.
Camphor	...	...	...	3j.
Acetone	...	...	...	ad 3xijs.

H. C. R. (19/11).—(1) Sound-proof partitions are made by using double walls with space between containing either air or slag-wool. (2) The punctuation puzzle is not suitable for use in these columns.

G. P. W. (22/11).—FIREPROOFING SACKING.—The following is the solution employed:—

Sal ammoniac	...	...	...	3xv.
Boric acid	...	...	...	3vj.
Borax	...	...	...	3iij.
Water	...	...	...	Or.

Immerse the sacking for fifteen to twenty minutes in the boiling solution, press and dry.

F. J. R. (19/11).—We do not know the composition of the proprietary veterinary remedy to which you refer.

E. H. (20/11).—We are unable to supply a formula which will do what you require. Communications should be addressed to THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST if they are intended for the Editor.

Toilets (24/11).—(1) PRESCRIPTION IN METRIC WEIGHTS.—We think the prescriber intended to write ext. bellad. vir. 0.015 (fifteen milligrams), instead of 0.0015 (one and a-half milligram). The former is approximately gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; as written the quantity is a tenth of this. If you cannot refer to the prescriber you should dispense as written, as the medical practitioner may have in view the prescribing of a trace only of the extract. Bismuth. subnit. 0.03 is approximately gr. ss., an insignificant dose, and perhaps intended for 0.3 (equal to 4.6 gr.). (2) NAIL POLISH.—See *C. & D.*, Dec. 6, p. 834.

A. M. (24/11).—We have not a formula for catarrh snuff containing all the ingredients you name, but you will probably be able after a few experiments to devise a suitable recipe.

F. L. D. (25/11).—TOOTHACHE ESSENCE.—The reference you give is insufficient, as there are four formulas for toothache essence on the page you indicate of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

H. S. (26/11).—STOCKTAKING OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.—Proprietary medicines accepted for inclusion in the protected list of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are usually supposed to allow from the selling price 25 per cent. to arrive at cost, but a careful comparison of the leading selling lines in proprietaries, irrespective of whether they are protected or not, shows that to deduct 25 per cent. from selling price as the average cost would be too much. The figure varies between 20 and 25 per cent., so that an average deduction from the selling price of 22 per cent. would be a fairer representation of the value of the stock. The stock of proprietaries is counted up according to selling price. From the total obtained 22 per cent. is deducted to obtain the cost for use in the *C. & D.* Stocktaking Sheets.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1874.

The Use of Flies

Mr. Emerson, chemist, West Hartlepool, lately set himself to discover if there were any useful ends accomplished by that one drawback to the lovely summer months, the common house-fly. He communicates his experiments to a local paper, and has since forwarded an account of them to us. Having secured one and laid him on his back, and glued his wings to the object glass of a microscope, he observed that the little animal was covered—legs, body and wings—with an innumerable quantity of lice: "they were not the progeny of the fly, but animalcules, floating in the air, and the quick motions of the flies gathered them on their bodies, and they then went into some quiet corner to have their dainty meal. Further experiments convinced me that I had found the real use of the flies. I afterwards caught one in a bedroom; it was one of Pharaoh's lean kine, examined it, and there were no animalcules on it, neither could I get any in the room. I then tried the yard near to the kitchen, and found very few there; then went into the back street, where it was neither very sweet nor clean—that morning the scavengers had been cleaning out the ash-pits—got plenty on my paper there. I arrived at the conclusion that instead of the flies being a pest and a nuisance, they were the friends of mankind, and should not be slaughtered wholesale, as they generally are; for wherever there are the most animalcules, there will be found the most flies, to feed on the same. Those experiments were made in sultry weather. I always found my sport spoiled after heavy rain and strong winds, for then I could not bag much game, and when frost set in, I found none. I may say that I have tried an endless variety of disinfectants and purifiers to overcome these animalcules, and that I found nothing so effectual as burning sulphur on a dust-pan, and carrying it about the place."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Belladonna Root.—Cultivation of belladonna is difficult on account of its requiring shade and a calcareous soil. In this country the cultivated root is collected only once in three or four years, but it is of fairly uniform size, while the wild root is difficult to collect because the plant only occurs in patches at wide distances apart, and usually under trees, where the tree roots make digging difficult, and the plants are of unequal sizes and different ages. Under cultivation the digging is easier, the roots of more uniform size. Belladonna root of commerce is almost entirely of Continental origin, as it is much cheaper than cultivated root. It is imported from Croatia and other Balkan States via Hamburg. The drug varies considerably in size, but consists largely of pieces of cylindrical roots $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or so in diameter and 6 in. or more long, corresponding to three- or four-year-old roots. These are brownish and wrinkled externally, but break with a grey-white, starchy fracture. Flückiger and Hanbury recommend for use in pharmacy pieces not thicker than the finger. The upper portion of the root is often woody, and shows one or two rings of wood, and sometimes becomes hollow. Such pieces, as well as the underground suckers, are usually put aside and sold at a cheaper rate for alkaloidal extraction. At times the proportion of large, woody roots or of hollow rhizomes in commercial drug is considerable, but these usually test as high in alkaloidal content as the more starchy roots and are often used in making liquid extract of belladonna, despite the fact that the B.P. description is intended to exclude such. As a rule the root is now bought on percentage of alkaloids contained in it, especially when used for manufacturing alkaloids, ext. bellad. liq. being the controlling factor in prices, this composing 50 per cent. of lin. belladonnæ, which in methylated forms enters into the composition of rheumatic rubbing liniments. Liquid extract of belladonna (standardised to 0.75 per cent. of alkaloids) is also used in the B.P. 1914 for making belladonna ointment, suppository, and plaster. The U.S.P. average of 0.45 per cent. of alkaloids in belladonna root is usually accepted as a standard, but good samples average 0.5 per cent. of alkaloids, and occasionally 0.7 to 0.8 per cent. Belladonna root is recognised by not having a visible, woody centre, and the vascular bundles being small and scattered, approximating only towards the outer surface, and by the softness and thinness of the epidermal corky layer, which when abraded with the finger nail easily shows the white starchy layer underneath. The outer surface is pale brown and finely wrinkled with occasional transverse scars. Under the microscope the cells containing minute sandy crystals distinguish it from other roots, used as adulterations, in Continental belladonna root. The root of *Phytolacca decandra*, which resembles it in colour, has well-marked concentric rings of wood, and the raphides are acicular, not sandy. The root of *Medicago sativa*, which has occasionally been found mixed with it, has a woody radiate hard centre of fibrous structure quite different from belladonna root, although the colour of the outer surface is similar. Sometimes German belladonna root is sold in thin longitudinal slices, in which case the presence of the sandy raphides and the starch grains in groups of two or three, and rounded when free, are the best distinctive characters. The presence of *phytolacca* root, which is a powerful irritant, and would cause serious risk if occurring in preparations for the eye,

should be especially guarded against. Occasionally the root of Japanese belladonna, *Scopolia Japonica* has been substituted for it, or that of the European species, *S. Caruolica*, from Central Europe, and as it contains mydriatic alkaloids of the atropine group it is sometimes used by plaster manufacturers in proprietary preparations, instead of *Atropa belladonna*. Occasionally belladonna root is imported from India. That coming from Bombay is genuine *A. belladonna* cultivated from British seed, but that coming from Calcutta is usually the root of the *Atropa acuminata*, Royle (*A. lutescens*, Jacq.), a yellow-flowered species which sometimes gives 0.7 per cent. of alkaloids, but one of the alkaloids present in it is not known to occur in the root of *A. belladonna*. This root cannot therefore be regarded as genuine belladonna. (See Year-Book of Pharmacy, 1917, p. 193; 1919, p. 210.)

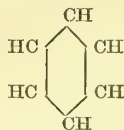
Bell Memorial Scholarship.—See Scholarships.

Belts.—The measurements required by the manufacturer for making belts of the abdominal support type are: (1) The circumference of the body at A B and C, as shown in the diagram; (2) the depth in front from A to B and B to C; (3) the depth at back from P to E. The circumference at B should be taken over the umbilicus. No allowance need be made for pressure, which is provided for by the manufacturer, but the material of which the belt is to be made should be stated and, if possible, reference should be given to the maker's catalogue number. Riding belts, and those for cholera, lumbago, and rheumatism are made in small, medium and large sizes, ranging from 25 in. to 40 in., and are adjustable, either by being elastic, knitted, or, if made of flannel, felt or webbing, are fitted with buckles and straps. A type of belt for use after abdominal operations favoured by many medical men is one having aluminium plates in front and pads at the back to take the weight. The measurements of the plates may be obtained by placing a piece of linen over the abdomen and marking or cutting to size. The circumference of the body is also required. Belts for umbilical hernia (children's) are usually made of elastic web or indiarubber, the stock sizes being from 12 in. to 20 in.

Benevolent Fund.—One of the objects for which the Pharmaceutical Society was founded was "to provide a fund for the relief of the distressed members and associates of the Society and of their widows and orphans," and the Benevolent Fund established with this object has afforded assistance to many necessitous persons. Formerly, according to the terms of the Charter quoted, relief could not be granted to persons whose connection with the Society had ceased. This restriction of the usefulness of the fund was removed by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which extended the benefits to all persons who have been registered as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, whether connected with the Society or not. By the Charter of Incorporation, power is given to the Council to transfer money from the General to the Benevolent Fund; and for this reason, in framing the regulations of the fund, it has been expressly provided that every member of the Society shall have a voice in the election of annuitants. In the early years the annual subscription to the Society from a member was two guineas, and the Council at that time was enabled to transfer £1,500, which formed the foundation of the fund. Since 1848 it has been customary to organise special festivals at regular periods in aid of the fund, and these have resulted in valuable additions to its resources. The capital, part of which is invested in ground rents, now reaches £60,000. In 1918 the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund was started to help chemists and their assistants who joined the Services during the war and to assist widows, orphans and dependents of those who died on active service. Over £23,000 was contributed by the drug trade. As a result of Government grants to discharged service men and a somewhat parsimonious outlook in administering the fund, over £16,000 is still in hand. The Charity Commissioners have sanctioned an enlargement of objects of the fund.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Benzene, also known as benzol, is chemically C_6H_6 , the simplest aromatic ring compound represented graphically as:



Pure benzene is a colourless, highly refractive liquid boiling at $80.4^\circ C$; it solidifies at low temperatures, melting at $5.4^\circ C$. Commercial benzene consists of a mixture of benzene and toluene (and higher homologues) obtained by further fractional distillation of the "first runnings" and "light oils" from coal tar. The character and purity of the product depend upon the use for which it is intended, but the quantity extracted by washing from coal gas depends upon the price of petrol; high prices encourage washing, but with low rates it pays better to leave it in, as this increases the illuminating standard. The chief commercial varieties are: Motor benzol, freed from sulphur compounds, thiophen, and containing toluene, which prevents solidifying at the freezing-point of water. The colour industry uses large quantities of benzol for conversion into aniline and various intermediates. These benzols are known as 90's, 50's, or 30's benzol, according to whether 90 per cent. or 50 per cent., etc., of the liquid distills below the boiling-point of water ($100^\circ C$). Heavy benzol and "solvent naphthas," used as solvents for rubber, contain xylene as well as toluene, and have a higher distillation range; thus, 90 per cent. of solvent naphtha distills below $160^\circ C$. Benzene of the British Pharmacopœia (sp. gr. 0.880 to 0.881) is nearly pure benzol. 95 per cent. distilling between 70° and $82^\circ C$. It solidifies at $0^\circ C$, but does melt completely under $4^\circ C$. Considerable confusion exists in regard to benzene and benzine (see below), sold for removing grease spots. Benzol is rarely used nowadays for such purposes.

Benzine, Benzin, and Benzoline, all preferably designated petroleum benzins, are aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly of the series (C_nH_{n+2}) used for solvent purposes. The name is unfortunately liable to be mistaken for the aromatic benzene, but usage now sanctions the following terminations and distinctions:—

ine in, and *oline* = (aliphatic) petroleum.
ene, ol = (aromatic) coal-tar benzenes.

There is a large variety of low-boiling fractions from American crude (paraffin) oils, some of which are gases at ordinary temperatures. The boiling specific gravities of those in common use are as follows:—

Name	Use	Boiling point	Specific gravity
Cymogeno ..	Freezing (local anæsthetic)	Gas	0.590
Petroleum ether	Extraction solvent	50° to $60^\circ C$	0.640–0.670
Petroleum ether B.P.	—	40° to $80^\circ C$	0.670–0.700
Benzin U.S.P.	—	40° to $80^\circ C$	0.640–0.670
Gasoline	Air gas plants	—	0.660–0.680
Petrol	Motor cars	40° to $150^\circ C$	0.680–0.730
Petroleum naphtha or ligroin	Solvent for oils and fats	90° to $120^\circ C$	0.700–0.720
Mineral naphtha or benzoline	Blow lamps and dry cleaning	70° to $95^\circ C$	0.700–0.720
Solvent mineral naphtha	Solvent and turpentine substitute	$100^\circ C$ to 140°	0.740–0.745
Kerosene or paraffin	Lamp oil	150° to $300^\circ C$	0.790–0.800

The composition and densities of American petroleums and naphthas, etc., are changing considerably, owing to

the "cracking" processes in vogue for production of petrol from paraffin. Unsaturated hydrocarbons are present, which make them less suitable as solvents for many purposes.

Benzine, Storage and Sale of.—Benzine is a product of crude petroleum which is largely used in "dry cleaning" and in the manufacture of oil-cloth and varnish. The storage and sale of benzine are subject to the same restrictions as are applied to petroleum spirit (q.v.) by the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881. As a rule, a licence to keep benzine must be obtained from the local authority; but a licence is not required if the total quantity kept does not exceed three gallons and the spirit is stored in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels, securely stoppered, none of which contains more than one pint. Any vessel in which benzine is kept or sold must have a label stating in conspicuous characters the description of the fluid, the name and address of the owner or seller, and the words "highly inflammable."

Benzol and Benzoline.—The storage and sale of these products of crude petroleum are subject to the same restrictions as are supplied to benzine (*supra*).

Bezoar.—Bezoar stones were apparently introduced into medicinal use by Arab physicians in the eleventh century as an antidote to poisons, the name being derived from the Arabic word *bazahr* or *badizar*, meaning a counterpoison, and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries bezoar was highly esteemed, and reputed to "refresh the heart and corroborate the whole body." Two varieties of the drug, known as the Oriental and the Occidental bezoar, were met with in commerce. The Oriental bezoar is believed to be of the nature of a gall stone or biliary concretion obtained from the wild goat known as *pasen* (*Capra aegagrus*?) in Persia, found in Khorasan, and also from an ape called *antar* by the Mongols (but only one goat in seven was found to yield a bezoar stone, and about twelve stones weighed one ounce, nevertheless one druggist recorded that he used five hundred ounces in a year). The Oriental bezoar is hard like a stone and has a polished surface, a dark-greenish colour and a laminated structure. It varies in size from one to two inches or more in length and from one to one and a-quarter inch in diameter. The stone, when rubbed on chalked paper, gives a greenish mark, which was considered to be characteristic of Oriental bezoar. They were used as amulets and also given in the form of electuaries and powders, and the infusion in wine or water, which has a bitter taste, was thought to be efficacious in many diseases. Bezoar was made official in the first Pharmacopœia Londinensis in 1618 and continued until the 1746 edition, after which it was omitted. The Oriental bezoar stones realised fabulous prices at one time, up to 10 times their weight of gold, but owing to the introduction of Occidental bezoar they were reduced in value in the time of William Salmon to about 30s. to 50s. per oz., while the Occidental were sold at from 5s. to 12s. per oz. A chemical examination showed that the principal constituents in Oriental bezoar are lithofellic acid together with some lithobilic acid, or in some specimens chiefly ellagic acid (Hammarsten, "Textbook of Physiological Chemistry," 3rd edition, 1901). The Occidental bezoar was obtained in South America from the deer known as *Mazama bezoartica*, and possibly from other species. It varied in size and colour, but had a rough surface, not polished, and a grey, white or blackish-green colour, the last-mentioned being considered the best. Specimens of the bezoars of both kinds are to be seen in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in London and in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. An exhaustive account of the history of the drug is given by W. Kirkby in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," September 1923 (p. 798-805). See also Philosophical Trans., 1846 (n. 41), Watts' Dict. Chem. (vol. I, p. 584, vol. II, p. 484).

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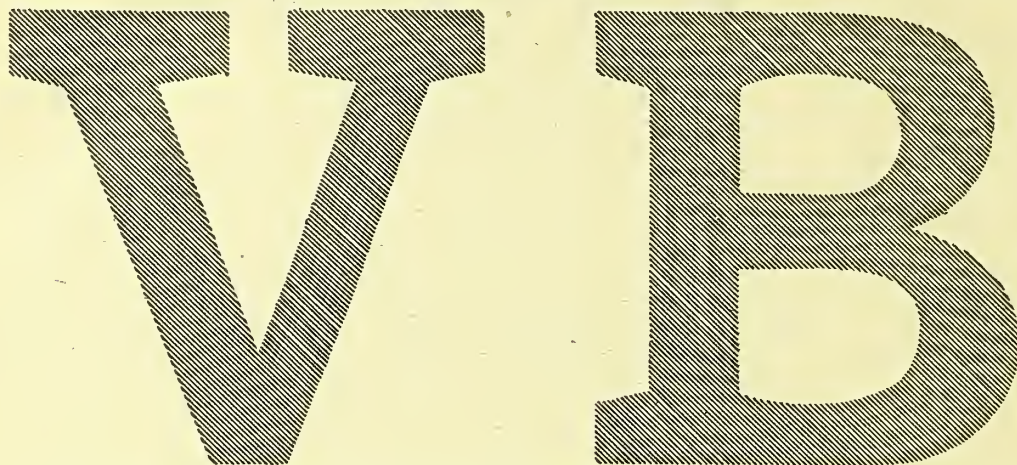
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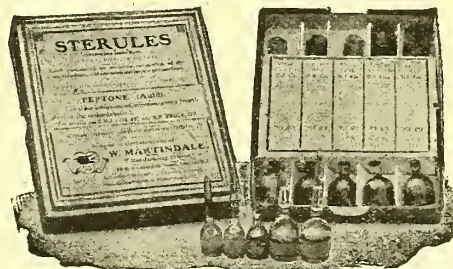
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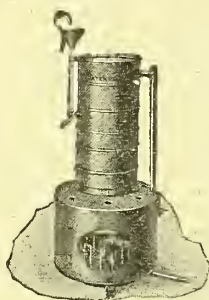
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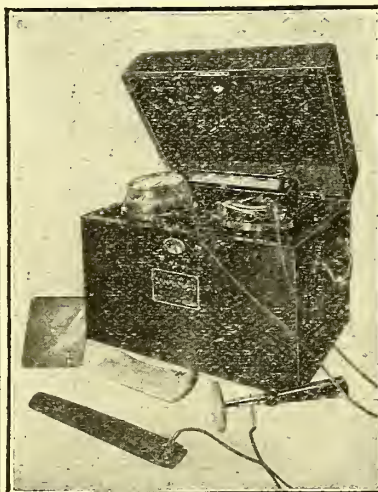
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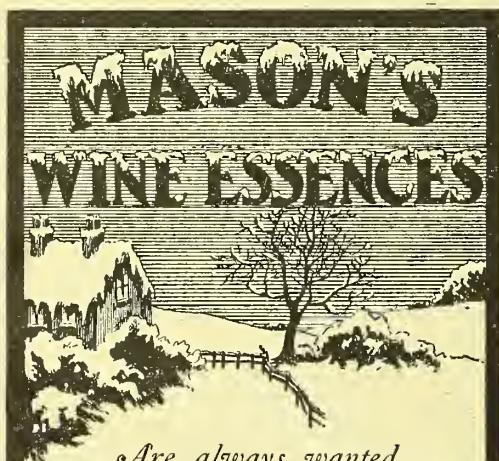
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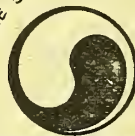


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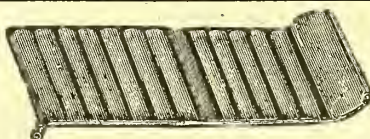
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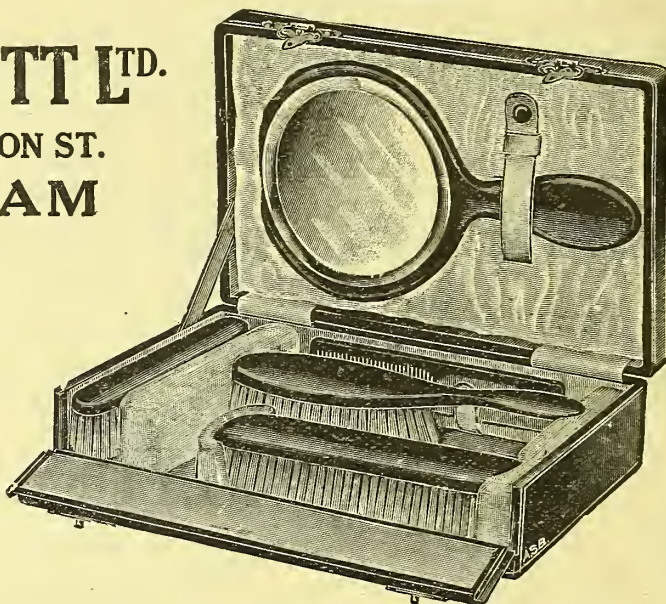
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PARTNER required by old-established Chemist with a view to succession; living accommodation offered if required; good living trade, with improving prospects; capital required £1,000. Apply "Alpha," 176/24, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.**

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted. State references, with full particulars and wage required. 55/728, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—An Assistant (male) wanted for quick Cash Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser, also have knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating salary required (outdoors), age, height, references, etc., F. Moss, 183a Redland Road, Bristol.

CARDIFF.—Junior Assistant required as Counterman; about 25; good Salesman. Full particulars to Duck & Son, St. John's Square.

HAMMERSMITH (Near).—Manager, qualified, required for middle and working-class Retail and N.H.I. Branch Business. Apply, stating age, salary required, references, and when disengaged, to 175/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Wanted, a young qualified Chemist to learn the Wholesale business. 55/727, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (City).—Assistant, age 30-35, for Counter; good Window-dresser and knowledge Photographic trade; hours 9-7; no Sundays; commence December 29. Apply, by letter, to Scott, Warner & Co., 55 Fore Street, E.C.2.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant, unqualified, for high-class Family and Dispensing Business; good prospects for smart, capable man of good personality and high character. 175/39, Office of this Paper.

N.W. DISTRICT—Wanted immediately (owing to illness), N.W. temporary help (male); reliable, Dispenser. Apply, stating age, salary required, to "Aspirin," 176/35, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST—January 1, Qualified Assistant; good Salesman and Window-dresser; well up in Toilet and Photo; married; age about 35; permanency. Full particulars first letter, 176/39, Office of this Paper.

THE Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary and Eye Institution requires at once a qualified Assistant Pharmacist (M.P.S.) (female) able to assist with Radiography; age not less than 28. Applications, with not less than three recent testimonials, must be addressed to the undersigned.

G. HURFORD,
Secretary.

Gloucester, December 4th, 1924.

WEST RIDING—Wanted, January 1, gentlemanly, young, qualified man, with all-round experience, to act as Superintendent of small company and to manage shop doing good-class business; salary and commission; excellent opening for right man. Full details first letter to 55/725, Office of this Paper.

WIGAN—Unqualified Assistants wanted, age from 22 to 30, for medium-class Retail Business. Apply, with full particulars, photo if possible, to O. Hunter, Chemist, 44 Market Place, Wigan.

ADVERTISER requires qualified lady or gentleman as Cover for small Pharmacy; willing to fill up time with book-keeping; would consider partnership if desired; opportunity for young, energetic man. Apply "Advertiser," Longport Post Office, N. Staffordshire.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, after Xmas, a competent Assistant (qualified or unqualified), good Counterman, for high-class, old-established University, City and County business; permanency. Apply, stating references, age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., Dispensing Chemists, Oxford.

COMPETENT unqualified Assistant for good-class Pharmacy; Light Retail and N.H.I.; not over 35; men requiring permanency only need apply, with full particulars. Hamer, Chemist, Chorley.

DISPENSER, qualified (Minor), for N.H.I. Dispensary; Camberwell district; elderly man not objected to, or succession may be arranged. "S," P.C.B., 31/13, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER or Junior for good-class country business required for January 1; good knowledge of Dispensing and Window-dressing essential; outdoors. Please give full particulars in first letter to Buswell, Lutetworth.

JUNIOR Assistant—Wanted, beginning of the year, a good, reliable Assistant; must have good experience and references. Broad, Chemist, Gloucester.

L.T.—Qualified lady or gentleman to carry on during Christmas holidays; N.W. district. Apply 176/38, Office of this Paper.

LADY required as Second Assistant, chiefly for the Dispensing Room; must be a capable Dispenser. Please send particulars of apprenticeship and other experience, if any, with dates and salary required, to Miss Hutcheon, 10 Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) required for Walham Green and West Ealing districts; Counter experience an advantage but not absolutely necessary. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to Parkes, Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, London, N.W.

MANAGER; qualified; permanency; outdoors; Family Retail, N.H.I.; Junior kept. Apply, stating salary required, with references, to Johnson, 112 Lézells Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser and experienced Book-keeper required. State age, experience, and salary required (outdoors). Drs. Peers and Townshend, Great Yarmouth.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

QUALIFIED Junior, age between 22 and 24 years, wanted at once. Apply personally only, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., Wavell & Co., 144 Victoria Street, S.W.

QUALIFIED Lady, to take relief duty; Thursdays and Sundays; London, S.E. Apply 176/380, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required at once; must be well up in all branches of the business and have undeniable references. Apply 3 Ridgmount Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1.

WANTED, capable, experienced Branch Manager, for Staffordshire; one with knowledge of Agricultural trade; good house provided. Apply, with photograph and references, stating age and salary required, to Lands, Ltd., Chemists, Coalville.

WANTED immediately, Qualified Manager for S.E. London; married preferred. Reply, giving full particulars of experience, age, and salary required. Letters not answered in 4 days respectfully declined. "Statim," 176/34, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A TRAVELLER wanted by a well-known Wholesale Drug Firm for the Midland Counties to call upon Chemists, Doctors, Institutions, etc.; one who already has a good connection, or who has covered the ground, preferred. Apply 55/715, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC young Traveller of proved ability wanted by Danish Pharmaceutical Export House (Tablets, Pills, etc.) for calling on Wholesale Trade (principally London); some knowledge of organotherapeutic raw products also required; previous experience in such work essential. Reply, stating age, experience, qualifications, references, and salary required, to 172/36, Office of this Paper.

EXPORT—Experienced man for Export Department wanted by old-established Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists; knowledge of Drugs and Shipping essential; age 27 to 35. State experience and salary required. Apply P.C.B. 31/12, Office of this Paper.

PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE—Assistant Despatch Clerk, preferably with some Retail experience. Full details to 178/21, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required, with connection 20 miles' radius Leeds, Sundries; existing connection, Manchester and district, turned over to the right man; state age, salary and commission. 175/40, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED for January 1 next, smart Invoice Clerk for City Wholesale Druggists; used to pricing, quick at figures, capable to control. Apply by letter, giving fullest particulars and salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," 55/730, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN wanted by City firm, with good knowledge of Chemical and Drug Markets. Write, stating age, experience, salary, to Box A.297, care Jacksons, 19 Cullum Street, E.C.3.

TRAVELLER wanted, part-time, good commission, to call upon Chemists for "Shavex," the well-advertised Shaving Cream which needs no brush or soap. Apply 40 Blenheim Road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

TRAVELLER wanted for Wales, must have a sound connection, to call on Chemists, Grocers, and Hairdressers for well-known firm of manufacturers in London; highest credentials, state full details of experience, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Addressed to 55/729, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Salesman, higher type, under 35 years, with connection among Chemists and Druggists, Greater London, to sell Proprietary line; good salary, liberal commission; respects right man. State age, experience, references, strict confidence, first reply. Apply, by letter, to "London," c/o Abbott's, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—COMPETENT Assistant; 27; unqualified; honest; industrious; abstainer; most obliging; sound knowledge of Photography; completed College Course; London or district preferred. "Chemist," 34 Monceux Road, Eastbourne.

A.A.A.—UNQUALIFIED, 27, desires permanency. Manager or Assistant; Dispensing, good Counter-man, and knowledge of Agricultural and Photographic; excellent references. Evans, Chandos, Knighton, Radnorshire.

A.A.A.—CAPABLE, unqualified, 28, married, seeks permanency; London and provincial experience; excellent references; Manchester or district. Apply 177/18, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—SCOTSMAN, 28, height 5 ft. 10 in., 5 years' qualified, desires responsible position, Managerial; 2½ years' general experience; present post, Senior in high-class provincial establishment, retail. 176/20, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—QUALIFIED; Manager or Assistant; Dispensing and Photography; West-End experience; references. "B.," 132 Emmanuel Road, S.W.12.

A.A.—QUALIFIED lady; 4 years' Retail; fluent French; London preferred. Miss Williams, Eversleigh, Court Street, Maesteg, Glam.

A CAPABLE and fully experienced qualified man seeks re-engagement; permanency or Locum. "Chemist," 10 Godwin Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

A CHEMIST seeks position, view succession or Partnership; 35; married; good Dispensing, Retail and Agricultural experience; 5 years own business; available capital £800; South of England preferred. P.C.B. 31/14, Office of this Paper.

A FREE, capable Chemist seeks post; Manager or Assistant; January; Manchester. Hollinshead, 87 Breckfield Road North, Liverpool.

A QUICK, active and energetic Assistant, unqualified, desires immediate Locum or permanent engagement; well up and successful in increasing returns; thoroughly recommended. "W.," 180 Weston Park, N.8.

ABOUT January 5; disengaged; Pharmacist; pre-war qualification; permanency desired; Locum accepted. "Pharmacist," 4 Lynton Avenue, West Ealing, W.5.

ARM Y qualified Dispenser, Nurse, Instructor First Aid, Steward, Clerk (late Warrant Officer, R.A.M.C.), age 45, desires post with Doctor, Institution, Casualty Rooms, or other suitable position, any capacity; well educated; highest references. Ryan, 269 Bennett's Castle Lane, Becontree, Essex.

ASSISTANT, qualified, young, reliable, excellent education and experience, desires post with view to Partnership in a few months; small concern with plenty of scope. Write in full confidence to "Ph.C.," 164/19, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

ASSISTANT, Junior; good experience, Dispensing and Counter; disengaged January 1. Carnish, 130 Ashmore Road, Paddington.

ASSISTANT; qualified; first-class experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; London or radius of 20 miles. "Chemist," 176/36, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, age 21 years, height 5 ft. 8 in., 5½ years' experience, good-class Dispensing, Counter, Photography and Windows, desires berth. "Screaton," 69 Ransom Road, Coventry.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; genuine proposition; references sound; 16 years' successful experience; satisfaction guaranteed; Photography; disengaged shortly. "Ajax," 177/15, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Management, Locum, or part-time; qualified; single; 50; competent; reliable; terms easy. "Chemist," 21 Freehold Street, Northampton.

BURTON MIDDLETON, M.P.S., Pharmacists' Locum, at liberty for Xmas Holidays or as Emergency Assistant; town or country. 20 Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.4.

CAPABLE Chemist, pre-war qualification; tall, good education, married, desires position as Manager; excellent experience both in London (E., W. and suburbs) and the provinces; knowledge of Photography and Optics; good Window-dresser and tactful Counterman; interview preferred. 177/1, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, 27, desires post, Manager, Senior or Buyer; at present Manager high-class Pharmacy; free January; undeniable references. "A. H.," 41 Avenue Road, North Finchley.

DISENGAGED 13th inst.; qualified; Locum or permanent; experienced; accurate and rapid Dispenser, and accustomed to N.H.I. work. "Statim," 3 Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, N.

DISENGAGED December 25; Locum or temporary; qualified; 24. Muriel Price, "Eyton," Priesthills Road, Hinckley, Leics.

DISENGAGED.—Unqualified Assistant; 20 years' first-class all-round experience, West-End and South Coast; part-time, Locum, or permanency; Brighton or district. "H.," 72 Ditchling Road, Brighton.

DISPENSER or Assistant; Dispensary or shop; middle-aged male Pharmacist; moderate salary; London district; part-time entertained. "Dispenser," c/o 105 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.

EDUCATED youth, aged 16, having had a Public School education, seeks Apprenticeship in a good-class Pharmacy; indoors; state premium required. P. Scruby, Kempshott Village, Basingstoke.

EXPERIENCED Manager; qualified; abstainer; excellent references; moderate salary; at liberty. "A.," 177/2, Office of this Paper.

F.S.M.C.—QUALIFIED Optician, 30, with thorough knowledge of Chemist's business; London area; young, active, and keen. 174/24, Office of this Paper.

F.S.M.C., 24, competent Sight-tester, O and S methods; 8 years' experience in high-class Pharmacy and Optics; disengaged January 5. "F.S.M.C.," 352 High Road, N.22.

F.S.M.C. (May, 1921), single, 29; good Refractionist, Chemistry Counter; good houses only; disengaged. 176/15, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 20, desires situation in London, affording good-class Dispensing experience, early in the New Year; 3 years' apprenticeship; Counter, N.H.I., Photo., Window-dressing; Registered Student; smart appearance; height 5 ft. 6 in. "Junior," 156/38, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 19, desires post after Christmas; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic experience. H. Bunkham, 22 Edith Road, Faversham.

LADY, Hall, with Chemist or Doctor; would drive car; 8 years' experience; live in or out. 172/35, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Hall) requires post; first-class experience, Dispensing and Counter. Stone, 60 All Saints' Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.

LOCUM; qualified; first-class references; disengaged. "D," 20 Cambridge Crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

LONDON DISTRICT.—Qualified Manager, with Photographic knowledge and modern Store experience, seeks immediate appointment. 176/40, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; London or suburbs; abstainer; reliable; experienced Prescriber. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A competent unqualified man; 6 years' good all-round experience; accurate Dispenser; North preferred, not essential. "A," 133 Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E.14.

PART-TIME, London, 12.30 to 4.30 p.m. and from 7.30 p.m.; qualified; Dispensing, Optics and General. 176/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 36; tall; 20 years' all-round experience; married; free January; Liverpool district preferred, but not essential; abstainer. Shaw, 225 Conway Street, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED, free January, desires position as Branch Manager; 30; married; abstainer; experienced, good all-round man; living accommodation; London and district. "Senior," Bartons, 16 Alderman's Hill, Palmers Green.

QUALIFIED; age 24; thorough experience; capable and energetic; brisk London cash business preferred; can take charge. Broad, "Kylmere," Springfield Road, Chesham.

QUALIFIED Assistant, 29, with good experience in Dispensing, Retail and Photo., desires progressive post in good-class Pharmacy; London or near; excellent references. 176/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Optician and Chemist (Major), 30, seeks post; London or suburb, as Manager, Assistant or Partner; highest references; energetic and keen business promoter. Apply 176/1, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHBORNE or District.—No salary; Graduate, with knowledge Chemistry and some business experience, offers services in good Retail Business for summer months, 1925, to gain experience Drug Trade and Dispensing; three-quarter time. "Oxon," 178/23, Office of this Paper.

TEMPORARY, partial or evening employment wanted by experienced, active, elderly man. "Qualified," 20 Burlington Road, W.2.

TENISON SMITH, Ryde, I.W., can recommend his Apprentice with confidence as a Junior Assistant.

THOROUGHLY experienced young lady, with eight years' knowledge of Dispensing and Retail in high-class Pharmacy, seeks position. 177/9, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (female); 23; experienced; 35s. weekly; disengaged January 3; references. "Advertiser," 36 Russell Street, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

UNQUALIFIED, 32, married, ambitious, thoroughly willing, industrious, trustworthy, capable, requires permanency; able to undertake sole control and thereby relieve proprietor; not afraid of hard work; available December 29. "Art," 91 High Street, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18.

UNQUALIFIED, 30 years' experience—15 Retail, 15 Doctor's—Dispensing, book-keeping, X-ray, seeks change; any capacity; not afraid of work; can drive car. "Dispenser," 95 South Street, Oakham, Rutland.

WHOLE or part-time situation required as Dispenser or Assistant; certificated. "J.," 137 Sebert Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

YOUNG lady, 17, Matriculated, desires Apprenticeship in first-class Pharmacy; South London district preferred. Address "A. B.," 72 Madeira Road, Streatham.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-

ACCOUNTANT, Departmental Head, etc., desires engagement with House interested in import or export; Spanish, French and good Portuguese; thorough accountant, costing and financial, documentary bills, bank credits, shipping; many years Wholesale Druggists, import and export merchants. Please write "Ambros," P.C.B. 31/15, Office of this Paper.

AS Traveller; home or abroad; 33; good knowledge Tamil and Malay; sound experience Drugs and Chemists' Sundries also 3½ years' rubber planting experience. M.L. 2811/24, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C. (Lond.), Hon. Chem., A.R.C.S.; 2 years' research experience; 25; single; moderate salary to commence; will go abroad. M.L. 2469/24, Office of this Paper.

B.S.C. (Hons. Chem.), 26, educated Public School, University desires post in works on Research, Plant or Analytical good knowledge Chemistry Physics, French, German, Book-keeping. M.L. 4467/22, Office of this Paper.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.—Traveller, Qualified Chemist experienced Salesman, with old-standing connection, mainly with Chemists, wishes to represent two or three houses upon commission and part expenses, or one house upon salary, commission and expenses; excellent record and references. 176/30 Office of this Paper.

ENTERPRISING Salesman, 37, well known North, desires change, established houses or on inside sales, management advertising staff; recommended. 174/23, Office of this Paper.

EX-OFFICER, 25, studied Biology, Chemistry and Physics for M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at Guy's Hospital Medical School; some commercial experience, good business connection, requires any position at home or abroad. 88959/ Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., own car, desires position as Representative; Sussex area; good future prospects more important than immediate returns. 3 Pevensey Road, Eastbourne.

MANUFACTURERS (London) who are desirous of obtaining at a moderate salary the services of a Sales Manager who can economically increase sales, investigate markets, extend overseas business, conduct advertising campaigns, and who is also an "ideas" man, write 163/33, Office of this Paper.

PROPAGANDA Work with Doctors or Dentists.—Representative, with over 15 years' successful work, is open for re-engagement. "Specialist," 283 Stratford Road, Birmingham.

TABLET Maker and first-class Sugar Coater, 15 years' experience, desiring change early New Year, would like to communicate with any Firm (home or abroad) wanting ambitious young man; position of responsibility and trust; in confidence. 177/19, Office of this Paper.

WORKS' Chemist, 26, B.Sc. Technology (Manchester); French and German; 2 years' experience as Assistant to Pharmacist. 5800/23, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, 9 years' experience in Office of Manufacturing Chemist, seeks position; expert Addressograph Operator; could take charge of circularising staff. P.C.B. 30/24, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

ENGLISH Dispenser requires post in Italy or South of France; Apothecaries' Hall. 178/26, Office of this Paper.

8/- 2-year	MACK'S LEDGERS Appro. Cheque, 4 years, 21/-, New Insets Stocktaking. MACK-IVOR, 45 HIGHTOWN, CREWE.	4/6 Cash Book
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MISCELLANEOUS.

s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

CHEMIST'S Fittings (second-hand).—Ranges of Drug Drawers, Shelving, All Glass Counters, Centre Cases, Window Fittings of all descriptions. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14/16, Manchester Street, Liverpool.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 2 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

FOR Sale, four Cylindrical Dryers, also U-shaped Dryers, Copper and Cast Iron Boiling Pans. 55/724, Office of this paper.

FOR quick sale, three Werner Double-bladed Mixers, End and Edge Runners, three Alsing Ball Mills. 55/722, Office of this paper.

FOR Sale, the Formula of a new Liquid Furniture Polish, including stock of ingredients, bottles, cartons, etc.; approximate value £100; sufficient to produce 9,000 x 1s. bottles. Cashers to Mr. S. Barrett, "Penshurst," near Christ's Church Road, Richmond, S.W.

LIMITED Companies formed not only for Chemists and Opticians, but for any trade. Established 1905. Books, seal, etc., are included in quotation. Advice free. A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

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RETIRED Chemist will send particulars of 25 Money-making Preparations which have made a competency. Thoroughly genuine lines sold on their merits with little advertising and paying exceptionally good profit. Recipes, the outcome of 50 years' experience, quite easily prepared, and every one guaranteed to give satisfaction. TOM BROOKS, 1 Oakhurst Avenue, East Barnet, Herts.

144. SET of complete mahogany Shop Fittings, 7 ft. hand, some Dispensing Screen, 7 ft. Wall Case, 12 ft. counter with cases in front, plate-glass Counter Case, two nests Counter Drawers, 12 ft. Drug Fitting, Perfume Case and sink, all-glass Counter; can easily be adapted. PHILIP SEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

FOR the Big Book on Photography.—The "British Journal" Photographic Almanac for 1925 contains over 100 pages of interesting reading matter and advertisements. A wonderful two-shillings worth of up-to-date information on everything photographic. Many new features. Why not sell it to your D. and P. customers? Showcard and trade terms on request. HENRY GREENWOOD & CO., LTD., Publishers, 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.**FOR DISPOSAL.**

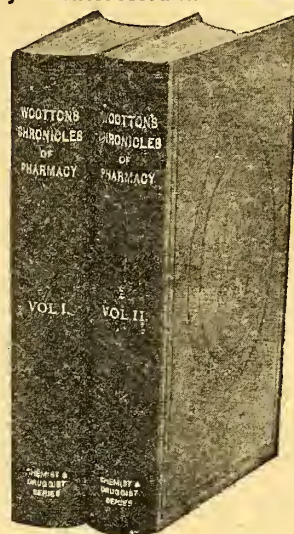
PLUNGER Rotary Tablet Compressor 4-in. Dies, also Hand Soap Stamper, cheap. 172/29, Office of this paper.

WANTED.

COPY of Alpe's "Handy Book of Medicines Stamp Duty." 55/721, Office of this paper.
FTER AND MIXER, Gardner's make. Size and condition to 55/723, Office of this paper.
PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; send priced list. Gower, Bookseller 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham.
PERSONAL SCALES, with height measuring standard. State maker and price required. 169/11, Office of this paper.
ONE or two Tablet Machines to make tablets up to 1 in. diameter (Colton's 3B or similar) wanted. 55/726, Office of this paper.
COND-HAND Dispensing and Counter Scales, Shop Rounds, Mortars, in good condition. Particulars to Fortnam, Church Street, Lutterworth.
DRUG FITTINGS, Fixtures, Counters, Counter Scales, etc.; second-hand; cheap. State particulars and price. Evans, 8 Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston-on-Thames.

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To the . . .
ELECTORS of the P.A.T.A. COUNCIL
 (RETAIL SECTION)

I have been nominated by the Wolverhampton Branch of the R.P.U. as a Candidate at the forthcoming Election. I stand for—

- (1) A stronger representation of the Provincial Chemists on the Council of the P.A.T.A. Over half of the present members are from the area south of the Thames, whereas the larger area of the country north of this is but sparingly represented.
- (2) A more progressive policy with regard to Proprietary articles not on the protected list which are being cut, even by our own members, until they are not worth handling.

If you honour me by electing me as your representative your interests will always receive my most earnest consideration.

I am, yours faithfully,

HORACE OAKLEY

I have the hearty support of the following organisations:—Wolverhampton, North Stafford and Smethwick. Let us have Two Midland Men on the Council.

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THE ART OF DISPENSING.

A treatise on the Methods and Processes involved in Compounding Medical Prescriptions, with Dictionaries of Incompatibles and New Remedies, and numerous Memoranda for Dispensers and Prescribers (Ninth Edition, 1921). By PETER MacEWAN, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist. Price 8s. net, by post 8s. 6d.

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Gives over fifty candidates' descriptions of the Minor Examination as conducted by the Boards of Examiners in London and Edinburgh, prefaced by the official syllabus and other useful information. Indispensable to all chemists' apprentices and assistants who have not qualified, as it is the only book giving the question and work of the Examination. Contains 116 pages. Price 2s. 6d. net, by post 2s. 8d.

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